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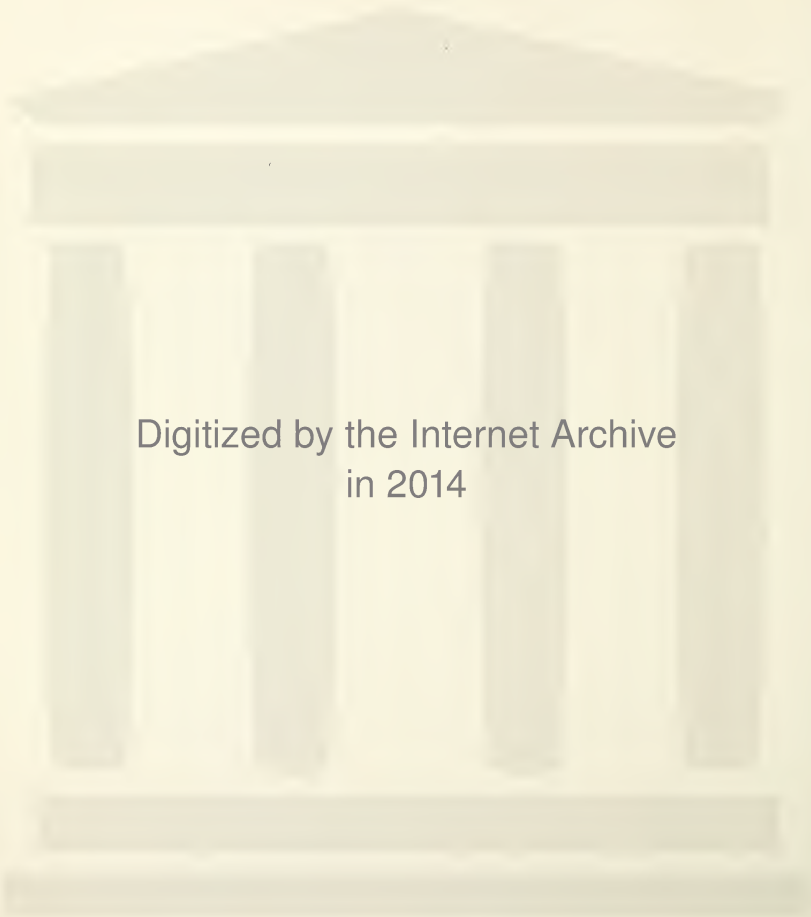
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CI. Collectanea Anglo-Poetica. Part VII. *pp.* viii, 208.

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CII. Collectanea Anglo-Poetica. Part VIII. *pp.* viii, 209–430.

CIII. Chetham Miscellanies, Vol. VI. Edited by the Rev. CANON RAINES, M.A., F.S.A., Vice-President of the Society, containing:

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CIV. The History of the Parish of Garstang, in the county of Lancaster. Part I. Edited by Lieut.-Col. HENRY FISHWICK, F.S.A. *pp.* vii, 140. *Two Illustrations.*

Thirty-sixth year (1878–9).

CV. The History of the Parish of Garstang. Part II. *(Conclusion.) pp.* 141-277; *Appendix* 2; *Index* 20; *Pedigrees* 5.

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REMAINS

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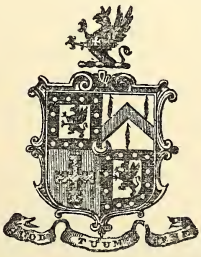

ERRATA.

PART I. Page 89, line 34, *for* "Jane Rootes" *read* "Anne Rootes." (One *MS.* gives this name as Rook, see p. 171.)

„ 92, line 20, *for* "extrucit" *read* "excutiat."

„ 92, line 20, *for* "ingredie^{m} tibus" *read* "ingredientibus."

„ 94, line 17, *for* "nisi" *read* "amici."

„ 94, line 24, *for* "corontam" *read* "coronam."

„ 95, line 26, *for* "expentans" *read* "expectans."

„ 96, line 22, *for* "Rev. D." *read* "Rev^{d}."

„ 97, line 15, *for* "aged 33" *read* "83."

„ 97, line 8 from bottom, *for* "aged 52" *read* "32."

„ 114, line 22, *for* "Hulton" *read* "Hutton."

PART II. Page 142, line 2, *for* "1662" *read* "3 July 1663."

„ 142, after line 12 should come, "3 September 1755, James Pedder."

„ 165, note 88, *for* "H. ffarington" *read* "W. ffarington."

„ 176, note 115, *for* "Maxon" *read* "Moxon."

„ 182, line 4 from bottom, *for* "Manchester" *read* "Chester."

„ 183, line 10, *for* "Reliquæ" *read* "Reliquiæ."

„ 183, line 11, *for* "admodium" *read* "admodum."

„ 187, line 4, *for* "Richard Styth" *read* "Robert Styth."

„ 191, line 4 from bottom, *for* "Aliena" *read* "Alienæ."

„ 254,* *for* "J. Naresnape" *read* "J. Haresnape."

THE

HISTORY

OF THE

PARISH OF GARSTANG

IN THE

COUNTY OF LANCASTER.

BY

LT.-COLONEL HENRY FISHWICK, F.S.A.,

Author of "The History of the Parochial Chapelry of Goosnargh,"
"The History of the Parish of Kirkham,"
"The Lancashire Library," &c.

PART II.

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THE

HISTORY OF GARSTANG.

PART II.

CHAPTER V.

THE VICARS OF GARSTANG.

The end of twelfth century - -	Robert, Parson of Garstang.
Before 31 Henry III. (1246–47)	William, Parson of Garstang.
1281- - - - - - - - - -	Roger de Cockersand.
21 October 1380 - - - - -	Richard de Preston.
1386- - - - - - - - - -	Roger Pacock.
16 March 1396 - - - - - -	Thomas de Greene.
—— 1396 - - - - - - - -	Robert de Lancaster.
16 November 1421- - - - -	Robert Caryngton.
3 August 1422 - - - - -	Roger Garnet.
14 February 1423 - - - - -	Robert de Overton.
29 September 1429 - - - -	Thomas Hoton.
1507 - - - - - - - - - -	Thomas Bowland.
? 1520 - - - - - - - - -	? Robert Walhyll.
1535 - - - - - - - - - -	James Dugdale.
October 1545 - - - - - -	Richard Preston.
18 January 1559 - - - - -	James Anderton.
28 July 1562 - - - - - -	Hugh Anderton.
10 March 1574 - - - - - -	George Aynsworth.
2 February 1609 - - - - -	George Mitton.
17 February 1620 - - - - -	Augustine Wildbore.
10 April 1645 - - - - - -	Christopher Edmondson.

1655 - - - - - - - - - -	Isaac Ambrose.
.... 1662 - - - - - - - -	Robert Ditchfield.
28 July 1677- - - - - - -	Henry Patten.
6 January 1678 - - - - -	Robert Hunter.
9 March 1679 - - - - - -	Richard Richmond.
28 November 1684 - - - -	Richard Wroe.
13 March 1696–97 - - - - -	Robert Styth.
4 April 1698 - - - - - -	Henry Richmond.
..... 1712 - - - - - - -	Thomas Waring.
4 March 1722 - - - - - -	Thomas Hayward.
4 July 1731 - - - - - - -	Legh Richmond.
1 June 1750 - - - - - -	Thomas Hunter.
2 July 1772 - - - - - - -	James Fisher.
22 August 1794 - - - - -	John Pedder.
June 1835 - - - - - - -	James Pedder.
February 1856 - - - - -	John Pedder.
18 October 1859 - - - - -	Wilson Pedder.

ROBERT, Parson of Garstang, time of Richard I.

This name appears as a witness to a grant of land, &c., in Forton, made to Furness Abbey by Henry de Lancastre, the son of Warin,[1] who was living in 10 Richard I. (1198–99); another witness was Paulinus de Gairstang, whose name again occurs in a deed dated 12 Henry III. (1227–28).[2]

A grant without date (but of the time of Henry III.) whereby Adam de Lee granted land, &c., to Cockersand Abbey, was executed in the presence of Robert, "persona de Gairstang," William his son, Paulinus de Gairstang, and Robert de Lancastre. Canon Raines, in a note to the *Rentale de Cockersand* (Chet. Soc., vol. lvii, p. 35), states that "the Canons of Cockersand were not so entirely reclused as to be bound to a life of solitude and perpetual confinement. They held benefices, and migrated, from time to time, as they obtained parochial cures, and at this time were married men."

[1] Dodsworth's *MSS.*, 88, f. 6. [2] *Ibid,* 103 W, f. 133.

WILLIAM, Parson of Garstang before 31 Hen. III. (1246–47).

Amongst the witnesses to a deed (without date), whereby William, the son of Alan de Trahaker, releases to Michael de Adhelachest and Airiciæ his wife certain lands in Halechat, are William, "persona de Gairstang," and Paulinus de Gairstang.[3] A grant of land in Warton, made by Richard Pincerna to the Hospital of the Knights of Jerusalam, is also witnessed by this parson of Garstang; and in a charter of William de Lancastre he is styled "dominus Willelmus parsona de Garsteine."[4] The *Inq. Post Mort.* of William de Lancastre is dated 31 Hen. III. (1246–47), and in it the name again occurs.

ROGER DE COKERSAND, 1281.

He was instituted 29 May 1281,[5] and was, doubtless, like several of his successors and predecessors, one of the canons of Cockersand Abbey.

RICHARD DE PRESTON, 1380.

He was instituted 21 October 1380;[6] nothing more is known of him.

ROGER PACOCK, 1386.

Roger Pacock was vicar in 1385, as in that year he baptized at Garstang church William de Skillicorne, the son and heir of Edmund Skillicorne, and nephew and heir of Margaret de Pres, who was born at Wedacre on the 8th of September 1385; at the christening William de Rigmayden and Elizabeth de Rigmayden were sponsors.[7] In the time of Edward III. (1327–77), Richard Winkedlegh granted to John Pacock and William Bisselegh of Goosnargh, certain lands in Heyham in Claughton, which to the

[3] Dodsworth's *MSS.*, 53 H, f. 162.
[4] Chet. Soc., vol, lxxxii, p. 85.
[5] Torre's *Archdeaconry of Richmondshire* (see Whitaker's *Richmondshire*).
[6] *Ibid.*
[7] *Lanc. Inquis.*, Chet. Soc., vol. xcv, p. 91, and *History of Kirkham*, Chet. Soc., vol. xcii, p. 191.

present day is known as Peacock Hill.[8] Possibly this John Pacock was the father of the vicar.

THOMAS DE GREENE, 1396.

On 16 March 1396,[9] the vicarage was held by Thomas de Greene, who died in that year.

ROBERT DE LANCASTER, 1396.

He was appointed on the death of the last vicar.[10]

ROBERT DE CARYNGTON, 1421.

Instituted 16 November 1421,[11] and resigned in 1422.

ROGER GARNET, 1422.

Instituted 3 August 1422,[12] and resigned in 1423.

ROBERT DE OVERTON, 1423.

Instituted 14 February 1423.[13]

THOMAS HOTON, 1429.

Instituted 29 September 1429.[14]

THOMAS BOWLAND, 1507.

Ralph Catterall, by deed dated 26 June, 23 Henry VII. (1507), gave certain lands, &c., in Catterall and other places, in the occupation of Thomas Bowland, vicar of Garstang, and others, to trustees, for uses set forth in his Will.[15] In 1524, Adam Asteley was curate of the parish church of Garstang,[16] and from this it may be presumed that the vicar was non-resident.

[8] Deeds in possession of W. Fitzherbert Brockholes, Esq.
[9] Torre's *Archdeaconry of Richmondshire* (see Whitaker's *Richmondshire*).
[10] *Ibid.* [11] *Ibid.* [12] *Ibid.* [13] *Ibid.* [14] *Ibid.*
[15] *Inq. Post. Mort.* John Catterall, 9 Henry VIII.
[16] *Inq. Post. Mort.* William Traverse, 16 Henry VIII.

(?) SIR ROBERT WALHYLL, 1520.

This name occurs in the Will of Thomas Rigmayden (see chapter vii), where he is described as the parish priest. He may only have been a priest or curate who performed the duties of the non-resident vicar.

JAMES DUGDALE, 1535.

This name occurs in the "Valor Ecclesiasticus," where he is described as "Incumbens." He died in 1545.

RICHARD PRESTON, 1545–59.

He was nominated by John Kitchen, the then patron, in October 1545.[17] In 1558, "Sir Richard Preston, vicar of Garstang," was one of the commissioners appointed by the bishop of Chester to examine the accounts of the executors of Thomas Clifton of Westby, Esq., who died 19 September 1551.[18]

JAMES ANDERTON, 1559–62.

The vicar was instituted 18 January 1558–9,[19] on the nomination of Christopher Anderton, son of Lawrence Anderton of Lostock, who was descended from the third son, Anderton of Anderton. (See Dugdale's *Visitation*, 1664–5.)

On the bishop of Chester's visitation at the parish church of Lancaster, 10 July 1562, for Garstang the call was answered by "Magister James Anderton, vicar," and "Dominus Thomas Parkinson."[20] He died in 1562.

HUGH ANDERTON, 1562–15—.

He was instituted 28 July 1562.[21]

Hugh Anderton of Euxton, who was descended from a second

[17] *Bishops' Register*, Chester.
[18] *Lanc. and Chesh. Wills.*, Chet. Soc., vol. liv, p. 74.
[19] *Bishops' Register*, Chester.
[20] Canon Raines's *Lanc. MSS.*, vol. xxii, p. 276.
[21] Baines says by the Queen, but no record of this can be found at the Record office.

son of Anderton of Anderton, died about 1552, and it is not unlikely that this vicar of Garstang was his son, although his name is not recorded by Dugdale.[22] In 1569 Hugh Anderton still held the living, and joined Christopher Anderton, the patron, in granting a lease of the vicarage for twenty-one years to Thomas Anderton of Chorley.[23]

GEORGE AYNSWORTH, 1574–1609.

This vicar was presented 10 March 1574,[24] probably on the death of Hugh Anderton.

George Aynsworth was the grandson of Henry Aynsworth of Plesington, who married a daughter of Thomas Radcliffe of Winmarleigh, and whose son Laurence (the father of the vicar) married Dorothy, the daughter of Thomas Grimshaw of Clayton, and had issue: four sons, Thomas (who succeeded to the estate), Henry, Richard, and George, and four daughters. Henry Aynsworth, the second son, became one of the sect known as "Brownists," and was compelled to leave England. He was a profound Hebrew scholar and the author of a large number of religious works.[25]

George, the youngest son, was born in 1545, and on 14 April 1586 was married at Garstang to Ciceley Butler.

On 12 August 1600, an armed mob attacked the vicar of Garstang in a manner which furnishes a striking picture of the times. The vicar, and several witnesses, on being examined before Sir Richard Houghton, Bart., Robert Ashton, Justice of the Peace, and Robert Hesketh, the High Sheriff, deposed as follows :

"George Aynsworth, clerke, vicar of Garstang, being in bed on 20 August, was awoke by the report of three musket shots against the

[22] The eldest son of William, the second son of Hugh Anderton of Euxton, was called Hugh, and his second son had the same Christian name.

[23] Deed in possession of Richard Pedder, Esq.

[24] *Bishops' Register*, Chester.

[25] For list of his works see *Biographia Britannica.*

vicarage house. On going to his window another was fired, and the bullet lighted very near him, fearing danger, hastily putting in his head, and sent his man-servant into the yard, towards whom another gun was shot off, but the bullet lodged in the door, and the door of an out-house was covered with hail shot. Could not see the assailants.

"William Foster, the Queen's preacher at Garstang, who, it appears, was sleeping at the vicarage, gave similar evidence.

"John Cottam, tenant to John Butler of Kirkland, Her Majesty's Ward, coming from Catterall on the night of the 20th August, met in Kirktown about 30 persons; some had javelins or horsemen's staves, and two white armour.

"Asked them if the commons were up, but none could answer. Some had guns, some bows, arrows, bills, and staves, and wore red caps. Hearing several shots fired, and the vicar speak, went to the vicarage.

"The vicar and Mr. Foster asked him who fired the shots, but he could not tell; some had visors and had coloured their faces.

"Richard Parkinson of Kirkland, Thomas Coalne of Kirktown, and William Hudson, heard the guns fired and saw the people.

"Margaret, the wife of James Ligh of Catterall, knew none of the persons, but heard, in the market at Garstang, that they came from an alehouse called the 'Hollines.'

"Thomas Richardson of Catterall, a 'trained soldier,' could not tell 'where he was on the night of the attack, but was not one of those who committed the outrage, nor could not say whether Stephen Sager, the goldsmith, was there,' neither could he say 'when he was last at church.' Mary, the wife of Thomas Richardson, John and William Richardson, and Janet Pye, all of Catterall, could not 'state when they were last at church.'

"Henry Parkinson, apprentice to Stephen Sager, said that 'on that night his master shut him and Andrew Tayler, his fellow apprentice, forth of the door sooner than he was accustomed.'

"Andrew Tayler deposed that 'his master left home on Tuesday night and returned next morning, and directed him to say he had gone to Whalley if any one asked. If the Queen's officers came they were to take the keys, and let them go into what part of the house they liked."

The cause of the attack has not been recorded, but it no doubt

arose from the attempt to suppress the Roman Catholic recusants, and it is equally certain that Stephen Sager and his friends would have the verdict against them.

George Aynsworth died 16 February 1609, aged 64 years, and was buried in Garstang church, where is a brass plate to his memory (see p. 95); his widow survived him thirty years, and was buried at Garstang 11 January 1639–40.

The *Parish Registers* contain the following particulars concerning his children:

"John, baptized 27 January 1586–7, buried 1 November 1588; Margaret, baptized 1 December 1589; Alice, baptized 6 August 1592; Elizabeth, baptized 3 December 1594; Dorothy, baptized 23 December 1597."

There was a Cicely Ainsworth living in 1656 (see *post*), who was probably a daughter of this vicar.

GEORGE MITTON, 1609–20.

According to the *Bishops' Register* at Chester, George Mitton was presented by James Anderton on 2 February 1609, yet the previous vicar did not die (if the date on the brass is correct),[26] until the 16th of the same month, so that it is clear that either the latter resigned in favour of the former, or one of the dates should be 1609–10, and the other 1608–9.

On 17 June 1618, George Mitton was married at Garstang to Elizabeth Simpson, widow, and he had issue: Isabella, baptized 31 May 1619, buried 11 November 1620; George, baptized 9 May 1620, buried 8 February 1620–21; Marie (posthumous), baptized 2 September 1621. This vicar died in January (buried 18) 1620–21.

In 1615, this vicar had a dispute with Sir Robert Bindloss, the lay rector, concerning certain of the tithes of the parish (see p. 18), and from the evidence then brought forward it is certain that he was not "non-resident," but lived at the vicarage.

[26] The Registers are defective in that year.

AUGUSTINE WILDBORE, 1620–45.

The Wildbore family of Northamptonshire recorded a pedigree of four generations in the Visitation of 1618,[27] from which, and from other sources, we glean the following particulars:

John Wildbore of Wedington, in the county of Northamptonshire, had issue two sons, one of whom (Robert Wildbore) died 20 September 1600, being in his Will[28] described as yeoman of Glintow, in the same county; he (Robert) married Alice (or Elizabeth),[29] the daughter of William Godfrey of Stranground, in the county of Huntingdon, and had issue four sons and several daughters: Thomas, the eldest son, died unmarried; Godfrey, the second son, who, in 1618, was living at Glintow, married first, Petronell, the daughter of Augustine Earle of the county of Leicester, and second, Mary, the daughter of Patrick Low of Denbigh; by the latter marriage there was no issue, by the former, two sons and three daughters, viz: Robert, living in 1618; Augustine (of whom hereafter); Elinor, who married Edward Cowell of Hunts; Frances, married to Thomas Foote, and Elizabeth.

Augustine Wildbore was born about 1590, and probably educated at the Grammar School of Peterborough, and on 6 July 1607, he matriculated as a pensioner of Trinity College, Cambridge, from whence he migrated to Sidney Sussex College, where he took his B.A. in 1610, M.A. 1614, B.D. 1623, and D.D. 1633.[30]

On the 17 February 1620–21, Augustine Wildbore was admitted and instituted to the vicarage of Garstang by the bishop of Chester, who forwarded a certificate to that effect to the barons of the exchequer, in accordance with the act of parliament then

[27] *Harl. MSS.*

[28] *Somerset House Wills.* The Visitation omits to mention John Wildbore the testator's brother, who was living in 1600.

[29] Visitation gives Alice, the Will Elizabeth.

[30] College Books.

in force, to secure payment to the king of "first fruits and tenths."[31]

In 1625, Dr. Foster was presented to the vicarage of Northenden, and to the king's preachership, thus vacated, Dr. Wildbore was appointed. From this appointment it may be inferred that the vicar at this time lived in the parish, and, being an able man, was considered capable of performing double duty.

In 1625, a meeting of Recusants was reported to have been held in Quernmore park, near Lancaster, when, amongst those called upon for evidence, was Augustine Wildbore, who is described as "clerk and one of the preachers whom his majesty maintains in Lancashire." Upon being asked if he had heard Sir Thomas Gerard utter words against the state, he replied that he had not such familiar acquaintance with him as to hear him, but that Sir Thomas was reported to have said, "that he hoped they should have a day, and that the first throats that should be cut in Lancashire should be Sir Ralph Ashton and Thomas Standish of Duxbury, Esq." He further deposed, that on "Sunday, 9th October 1625, Mr. Nicholas Bray of Claughton, sometime schoolmaster of Garstang, told me, that within this monthe there was a great huntinge in Wharmer (Quernmore) forest beyond Lancaster. Mr. Preston of the Mannor, Dr. Cuthbert Clifton, Mr. Bradshaw of the Hay, Mr. Westby, and divers other recusants were there, and as he thinketh Sir Thomas Gerrard was named to be one; this hunting continued long (10 days). Mr. Pickering of Catterall was one of his informants, and the same day Henry Jaynson of Radcliffe told me that he thought Sir Thos. Gerrard was apprehended, there rode post through Kirkham divers persons, theire horses all in a sweate as though they had fled for fear of being pursued, yet they rode so suspiciously through the towne in the midst of the night, they were not stayed by the watchman, because Sir Cuthbert Clifton's men were amongst them."

[31] "First fruits and tenths," 18 James I.

Nicholas Bray wrote on 17 October 1625 to the Bishop of Chester, and stated that on 17 August, Thomas Clifton, son and heir of Sir Cuthbert Clifton, Thomas Westby, Esq., and one Pickering of Catterall, rode toward Quernmore forest, and that Pickering "at his owne home" told him that the chief recusants of the county met in the forest, viz., John Preston of Mannor, Esq., Mr. Bradshaw of the Hay, James Anderton of Clayton, Dalton of Thornam, Dalton of Pilling, and "a great multitude of men, and they lodged in an ale house of one Winder in the same forest, and they continued in the forest certen days."[32]

On the 18 November 1626 Sir Richard Hoghton, Bart., presented Augustine Wildbore to the vicarage of Preston, so that he now enjoyed two vicarages and the lectureship, and on 8 November 1630 he was presented, by Thomas ffarington, Esq., to the vicarage of Lancaster, at the same time relinquishing the living of Preston,[33] and soon afterwards the lectureship. Concerning the appointment to Lancaster there appears to have been some irregularity or dispute as to the patronage, as the very day after his institution, Tobias Knife and others presented Richard Routh, who held either the whole or a mediety of the vicarage for seven months, when he died, and King Charles I. gave the living (or confirmed it) to Augustine Wildbore. Bishop Gastrell made a note to the effect, that in "1631 the king presented to Lancaster, and the same vicar was presented by Thomas Farington, gent., as true patron."[34] On 19 February 1633–4, a report of the state of the four Lancashire lecturers was returned, from which it appears that Mr. Bell[35] was stationed at Huyton, Mr. Brosson at Ormskirk, Mr. Collier at Cartmel, and Mr. Ambrose at Garstang, the vicarage being held by Dr. Wildbore, who received therefrom 120*l.* a year, and 240*l.* from his vicarage of Lancaster, and he

[32] *State Papers*, Dom. Ser., Chas. I., x, No. 42.

[33] *Bishops' Register*, Chester.

[34] *Notitia Cest.*, vol. ii, p. 433. Baines (*Hist. of Lanc.*) erroneously makes two vicars of the same name.

[35] William Bell was the author of several theological treatises (see *The Lancashire Library*, p. 384); he was ejected from Huyton in 1662.

was said to "reside little nor keep hospitalitie upon either, a great and rich man and maie well ease this charge by preaching att this charge, or paie the lecturer's stipend."[36] The four lecturers amongst them had 200*l.* a year.

On the 2nd March 1634–5, Jane, the wife of Dr. Wildbore, died and was buried at Garstang; the record of this is the only notice of the family that the Registers contain. Shortly after his wife's death he probably went to live at Lancaster, and the duties at Garstang were performed by a curate (see p. 102).

Dr. Wildbore, during the Civil War, rendered himself obnoxious to the parliament by giving assistance to the king's forces, probably during the prolonged siege of Greenhalgh castle (see p. 20), and on 10 April 1645, he was declared a delinquent and sequestered from the vicarage of Garstang;[37] and in 1646 he was deprived, for the same cause, of his living of Lancaster; and according to Walker,[38] Nehemiah Barnet was then appointed vicar in his stead.[39]

On 12 August 1646, a "caveat" was put in the assembly of divines from Sir Henry Vane, senr.,[40] against Dr. Wildbore, founded upon the complaints made against him by divers Lancashire divines, and it was ordered that he be "respited" until further orders; and on 4 September in the same year it was resolved by the assembly that he "have no approbation, and that a return be made to the commissioners of the great seal."

Upon the petition of the children of Dr. Wildbore, the committee of plundered ministers ordered (25 December 1646) that they should have towards their maintenance the "full cleere 5th

[36] *State Papers*, Dom. Ser., cclx, 467. [37] Lord's *Journal*, ix, 38b.

[38] *Sufferings of the Clergy*, pt. ii, p. 400. Walker erroneously gives the date of October 1643.

[39] Nehemiah Barnet wrote *God's Lift up hand for Lancashire*, presented in a Sermon preached before the committee of the county of Lancaster, 15 December 1645. This was published 1646, and its author is called "Minister of Lancaster." (*The Lancashire Library*, p. 383.)

[40] "Plundered Ministers Minutes." Brit. Mus. Sir Henry Vane was Secretary of State 1640–41.

pte of all tithes, rents, gleab lands and Easter booke of the vicarage of Lancaster, being of the greatest vallue of the two benefices (*i.e.*, Garstang and Lancaster), all taxes and charges first deducted out of the whole, unless good cause in writinge be shewen to the contrary. The said Dr. Wildbore and his children yielding all due obedience to the said sequestration."

Dr. Wildbore died in April 1654, and on the 19th of that month was buried at Duffield, in Derbyshire,[41] where his only surviving daughter Elizabeth was living, having married Samuel Barker of that town.

CHRISTOPHER EDMONDSON, 1645–55.

According to a petition of certain of the inhabitants of Garstang addressed to the assembly of divines about the year 1654 (see *post*), Christopher Edmondson (after the declared delinquency of the last vicar), "by means of some souldiers," took possession of the living, "without any call or knowledge" of the parishioners, and had since that time retained it. Notwithstanding this he appears to have been at the time recognized by those in authority, for "the Plundered Ministers Minutes" record that, 10 April 1645, the vicarage was granted to him, and he was required forthwith to enter upon his cure, to "preach diligently," and to have for his pains the vicarage house, &c.

The *Parish Registers* contain the following records concerning him:

"1646 June 11. Baptized Sarah the daughter of X'fer Edmondson, Vic. Eccl.

"1647 July 20. Baptized Chas., son of Mr. Edmondson, vicar of Garstang.

"1650–1 March 9. Baptized Theophilus, son of Mr. Edmondson, vicar of Garstang.

"1652–3 February 20. Baptized James, son of Mr. X'p Edmondson, pastor."

[41] "Augustine Wildbore, Doctor of Divinity, was buryed ye 19th April 1654." Extract of Parish Register of Duffield.

In 1646 he was a member of the seventh Lancashire classis; his name is attached to the "Harmonious Consent of the Ministers of the Province within the County Palatine of Lancaster" (1648), and to the "Agreement the of People" (1649); he is described as "Pastor of Garstang." In 1655 his right to the living appears to have been questioned, but he declares his willingness to continue in any arrangement made by the "Savoy," and accordingly resigned in favour of Isaac Ambrose.[42]

In 1664 he was at Hawkshead; the following is an extract from the Register of that parish:

"M^d. That the 13^th day of June 1664, James ffisher of Ambleside, Yeoman, came to me with a certificate under the hands of Thomas Braithwaite of Hawkshead field, and Richard Knipe of Coniston, Constable and Bayliff, Patrick Parker, and George Kirby of Coniston, aforesaid, which declared with me that Jane Nicholson, late servant to William Sawrey of Coniston, Waterhead, hadd the free consente of her saide master to departe out of his service and soe left.

Christopher Edmondson,
Pasto' Ecc.
June 27 1664."

As he died at Hawkshead in 1675, it seems probable that he "conformed." He left a Will which was proved at Richmond.[43]

ISAAC AMBROSE, 1655–62.

The first of this old Lancashire family of whom we have any record is a William Ambrose, who, on 12 March, 1 Henry V. (1414), was appointed one of three commissioners to enquire whether Arthur de Workesley was *compos mentis*,[44] and who, on 16 June 1415, obtained a writ of discharge from his office of justice appointed to hold pleas at Lancaster.

On 24 June, 10 Henry V. (1422), a precept was issued to the sheriff of Lancashire to cause a proclamation to be made that

[42] Letter to Mr. John Bond, Master of the Savoy. See *Looking to Jesus*, p. 1009.
[43] This is in the Index of Somerset house, but the Will itself cannot be found.
[44] *Patent Rolls* (see Chet. Soc., vol. xcv, p. 118).

the sessions fixed to be held at Lancaster should be adjourned to Preston, "because the king had learned both by vulgar report and credible testimony of honest men, that in certain parts of Lancashire, and especially in the town of Lancaster, there was raging a great mortality, that a large portion of the people there, from the corrupt and pestiferous air, infected with divers infirmities and deadly deseases, were dying rapidly, and the survivors quitting the place from dread of death, so that in the mansions of many the lands remained untilled and the most grievous desolation reigned where late was plenty." In consequence of this, the receiver for the county was ordered to remove the records to Preston, and a warrant was issued to William Ambrose, clerk of the common pleas at Lancaster, to deliver the rolls, writs, &c., in his custody, to the receiver.[45]

On 20 July, 32 Henry VI. (1454), a commission was issued under the great seal of the county, authorizing Henry Birom, Thomas Beaumont, and William Ambrose, to adjourn the sessions appointed to be holden at Lancaster, and on 10 August following, the above-named gentlemen were assigned to be the king's justices to hold pleas at Lancaster.[46]

About this time, or probably a little earlier, there was settled at Lowick, in the parish of Ulverston, a John Ambrose,[47] whose descendants remained there for five generations, when the male issue failed. In 10 Henry VIII. (1518–19), a Nicholas Ambrose (who, after the manner of Plaintiffs), described himself as "a poor serving man," laid claim to the messuage and lands in Garstang called Byreworth (see chapter vii), which he stated had been leased to his grandfather, William Ambrose. This Nicholas Ambrose was, probably (the proof is wanting), the same who held Ambrose hall, in Woodplumpton, and whose great-grandson, Richard, sold that estate in 1652.[48] A third branch of the

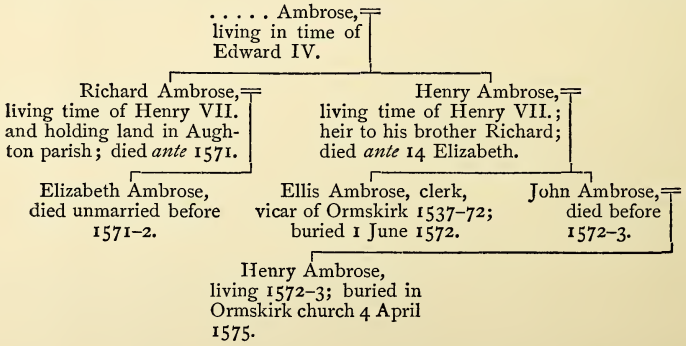
[45] *Thirty-third Report of Dep. Keeper of Public Records*, p. 12.
[46] *Thirty-seventh Report of Dep. Keeper of Public Records*, p. 175.
[47] *Inq. Post Mort.* of Richard Ambrose, 4 A, 887.
[48] *Title Deeds of Ambrose Hall.*

family was established at Ormskirk in the sixteenth century, and from this branch descended Isaac Ambrose. After a most careful and exhaustive search, we are driven to the conclusion that if these three families have descended from a common stock, the connecting links are irrecoverably lost.[49]

In 15 Elizabeth (1572–3), Eleanor Ireland, widow of William Ireland of Lydiate, Esq., filed a bill in the duchy court complaining that, whereas Margaret Johnson of Aughton, deceased, being seized of a messuage and lands in Aughton and Uplitherland, had conveyed the same to her, but that Henry Ambrose and others had got possession of a deed by which one Elizabeth Ambrose had granted the premises to Margaret Johnson.

Henry Ambrose replies that the property of right descended to him as next heir, he being son and heir of John Ambrose, who was son and heir of Henry Ambrose, brother and heir of Richard Ambrose, father of the said Elizabeth.[50]

Touching the same premises, Ellys Ambrose of Ormskirk, clerk, had previously filed a bill (in 1571–2), shewing that he was the son of Henry Ambrose, who was brother to Richard, the father of Elizabeth Ambrose, and as such was next heir.[51] These two cases, with an additional date or two, establish the following:



[49] *Title Deeds*, *Wills*, *Registers*, *Duchy Records*, &c., &c., have been consulted, but without avail.

[50] *Pleadings*, vol. lii, No. 1 S.

[51] *Ibid.*, vol. xlv, No. 4.

Ellis Ambrose was appointed vicar of Ormskirk in 1537, on the death of Robert Maddock, clerk.[52]

In 6 Elizabeth (1563–4), Edward Brureton, as lessee of the Queen, appears as plaintiff, and Ellis Ambrose, clerk, and Richard Ambrose, Davy Eden, Nick Shawe, and others, as defendants in the Duchy Court, the matter in dispute being the occupation of certain messuages and lands in Ormskirk, claimed by plaintiff under lease from the crown, and from which the defendants had forcibly ejected him.[53]

A strange scene occurred in Ormskirk church on Easter Day 1539, when, in consequence of a dispute between Hugh Huxley, clerk, late prior of Burscough (who held the rectory of Ormskirk for twenty-one years), and Sir James Stanley, the servants of the former (who were about to collect the tithes and dues) were arrested in the church just as the parishioners were going to receive the communion, whereby arose "much tumultation as hath not bene sene at such tyme of divine service in such a solomyne fest."[54]

After holding the vicarage for thirty-four years, Ellis Ambrose resigned in favour of Richard Ambrose, who was instituted, 9 February 1571–2, on the nomination of the retiring vicar (who was described as "Presbyter"), Thomas Stopford, Richard Ambrose and Henry Webster, gentlemen.[55]

On 1 June following (1572), the Registers record the burial of "Ellis Ambrose, late vicar of Ormskirke in Eccli[a]." Although at this period priests were sometimes married men, there is nothing to prove that Richard was the son of Ellis Ambrose; indeed, the evidence is almost conclusive that he was not, as Henry, the son of John Ambrose, would not have succeeded to the property inherited by his grandfather if Ellis Ambrose had left issue (see p. 156); he may have been, and probably was, a

[52] Ministers' Accounts, priory of Burscough (29 Henry VIII.), Record Office.
[53] *Pleadings*, vol. xviii, B. No. 22.
[54] *Pleadings*, vol. ix, H. No. 4.
[55] *Bishops' Register*, York.

brother of Henry Ambrose (and consequently nephew to Ellis), or it is possible that he was his son.[56]

In December 1572, the funeral of Edward, third Earl of Derby, took place with great pomp in Ormskirk church, when the dean of Chester preached the sermon and the vicar (Richard Ambrose) read "the commemoration."[57]

The Rev. Richard Ambrose was buried in the high chancel of Ormskirk church, 7 February 1612–13. His Will, dated 2 August 1612, was proved at Chester. The following is an abstract of it:

"In the name of God, &c. I give and bequeath to Anne Ashton my daughter and to her husband Thomas Ashton ten shillings and noe more, in regard she had a great portion of mony, goods and land w^ch^ cost me one hundred markes, as appeareth by certaine writinges in the possession of Thomas Ashton. I give to the Free Grammar Schoole at Ormskirke already laid out 4*l.* and more 40*s.*

"My will is that all my goods, cattels & chattels (except as before bequeathed) shall be divided into three equal partes, the first part I take to myself to bestow as hereafter expressed, out of which I give to Henrie Ambrose my sonne tenne poundes; and the residue of said first part I give to Isaacke Ambrose my sonne. The second part I give to Marie Ambrose my Wife; the third part I give to my said sonnes equally betweene them. My will is that my said Wife shall have the government of my said sonne Isaacke and of his portion until he come to the age of sixtine yeares, soe that Elize Longe and Alexander Goulborne, Godfathers of the said Isaack have the oversight of him and his goodes to see them put forth to the most benefit.

[56] By the kind permission of the vicar, I extracted all the references to the Ambrose family which the Ormskirk Registers contain. The Registers are in a very fair condition, and commence with the year 1557, but for want of details the entries in the first ten years are useless for genealogical purposes; they show, however, that the Ambrose family was a prolific one. From 1559 to 1568 are baptisms of eight children, but in no case is the parent's name given; from 1568 to 1600 we find baptisms of thirty-one children, being the offspring of a John Ambrose, two Thomas Ambroses, a Henry Ambrose, two or more Richard Ambroses, and an Ellis Ambrose. In 1589 were buried in the church, "Mr. Ambrose, senior," and "Mr. Ambrose, junr." In 1560, Ellise Ambrose was buried in the church, and another of the same name in 1609.

[57] Scacome's *Memoirs of the House of Stanley*, p. 60.

"My will is that if it fortune that my said sonne Isaacke doe die before hee attaine to the age of fowertine yeares, then his portion shall be divided equallie between my two other children Henrie and Martha Ambrose.

"I nominate and make my Wife sole Executrix of this my last Will, and if any ambiguitie or doubt shall arise amongst my Wife and children it shall be judged by my two sones in law, Mr. Knowles and Thomas Ashton, my Brother Thomas[58] and my three brothers in law, viz., Humphrie Goulborne,[59] John Kilshaw,[60] and Hugh Gilbertson.[61]

"In witness whereof, &c."

To the Will is added a list of debts owing to testator, as follows:

"Thomas Morcroft of Borschough Street, w^ch^ debt I also give to the Free Schoole abovesaid, 42*s.*

"James Haughton in lent money, 20*s.*

"Rodger Walworth of Bickerstaffe, 7*s.* 6*d.*

"Peeter Leadbetter beinge Administrator of the goodes of Robert Leadbetter his Father deceased if he will pay his Father's debtes, 26*s.* 8*d.*

"Thomas Ashton my Sone in Lawe, 20*l.* and upwards, as appeareth in particulars following: In lent money, 10*l.* 3*s.*; My Wife paid towards building his barne, 15*s.*; for one yoke of oxen, 6*l.* 10*s.*; one yoke of calves, 35*s.*; Lent money when he buried his child, 7*s.*; hemp seed, 4*s.*; Oates and Barley, 30*s.* 4*d.*

"Hugh Gilbertson my Brother in lawe in money which I lent him when he tooke a Lease of Mr. Edward Scarisbrick, 3*l.* 10*s.*

"Barnabie Adames Lord Bishop of Limerick in Ireland w^ch^ I lent him, 4*l.* 10*s.*

[58] Thomas, the brother of testator, was probably the same who was buried in the church of Ormskirk 27 March 1622–3, and is described as "Ludimagister," and possibly was master of the Free Grammar School at this time; there were two, if not three, of this name, all of whom had issue.

[59] Goulborne was also a very common Ormskirk name, but we only find one Humphrey, who had two children baptized, viz: Alexander, 14 December 1590, and Margaret, 15 April 1596.

[60] Between 1562 and 1612 there were about a dozen Kilshaws whose children were baptized at Ormskirk, and amongst them several Johns.

[61] Hugh Gilbertson married Emlin Ambrose at Ormskirk, 17 July 1575.

"Mr Openshaw the Preacher[62] wch I lent him, 20s.

"One Wignall of Rufforth sometyme hop dresser at Scarisbricke, 10s."

Richard Ambrose had issue:[63]

(1.) Marie, who married, 24th April 1609, at Aughton church, the Rev. William Knowles, who at that time was king's preacher at Ormskirk, and on 12 May 1613 was appointed vicar on the death of Richard Ambrose. He resigned the latter in 1615 in favour of his brother-in-law, Henry Ambrose, who, at the time of his father's death, was a student at Oxford. William Knowles was buried in the high chancel 2nd October 1617; his wife died before him, and was interred 17th February 1615–16; they had issue, Henry, baptized 13th February 1609–10; William, baptized 8th February 1610–11; and Elizabeth, baptized 22nd January 1611–12.

(2.) Anne, baptized 2 August 1587; she married Thomas Ashton, who does not appear to have been a native of Ormskirk; he had, however, three children baptized there, viz., Mary (21 January 1610–11), Ellen (16 August 1615), and Isaac (5 March 1625).

(3.) Martha, baptized 21 August 1590, and was unmarried in 1612.

(4.) Henry Ambrose, baptized 24 December 1592, matriculated from Brasenose College, Oxford, 22 June 1610,[64] and on 31 March 1614–15 was instituted to the vicarage of Ormskirk on the nomination of William, Earl of Derby. Very shortly after his appointment he married, and his daughter Elizabeth was baptized 12 January 1615–16. He died at the age of thirty-five years, and was buried at Ormskirk 25 April 1628.

[62] Was he the king's preacher? If so, William Knowles must, for a time, have relinquished the office.

[63] The date of the death of his widow is uncertain. The *Ormskirk Registers* shew the burial of two Mary Ambroses, one 22 May 1623, and another on 22 February 1623-4; the latter was buried in the church and was probably Isaac Ambrose's mother.

[64] College Books.

(5.) Gabriel, baptized 16 August 1594, and buried 6 February 1594–5.

(6.) ISAAC AMBROSE, baptized at Ormskirk 29 May 1604,[65] his Godfathers being Elize Longe[66] and Alexander Gouldbourne.[67] The Free Grammar School of Ormskirk was established about the year 1612,[68] and one of its earliest scholars would be Isaac Ambrose, who, in his seventeenth year (2 November 1621), matriculated at Oxford from Brasenose College[69] where he entered as a battler, and took a B.A. degree; ten years later (1631–2) he was incorporated to Magdalen College, Cambridge, and there graduated M.A.[70] On leaving Oxford he was presented by Thomas Morton, D.D., bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, to the vicarage of Castleton in Derbyshire, to which he was instituted 17 June 1627;[71] he held the living until 1631, his successor, Laurence Castle, being presented on 13 July in that year.[72]

Isaac Ambrose's next appointment was to the office of king's preacher, and he was stationed at Garstang, his salary being about 50*l.* a year. He obtained this preferment (prior to 4 February 1633–4[73]), it is believed, through the instrumentality of William, Earl of Bedford, to whom he writes in 1653.[74]

[65] "1604. Maye Isacke Ambrose fi Richard bap. 29th" (*Ormskirk Registers*).

[66] Ellis, the son of Peter Longe, was baptized 10 May 1587, and was no doubt related to, if not identical with, the "Mr. Long" who was the first master of the Ormskirk Free Grammar School (see Local Gleanings, *Manchester Courier*, vol. ii, p. 113).

[67] Alexander Goulborne, son of Humphrey, and cousin to Isaac Ambrose, would, at this date, be over fourteen years old.

[68] The Charity Commissioners report that Henry Ascroft and others, before 1610, had given upwards of 136*l.* for the use of a school to be founded here; but it is not clear that such school was established prior to 1612, when regulations were made as to its government.

[69] In the College Books he is described as of Plebeian parentage.

[70] Reg. Gratiarum. Cant.

[71] *Bishops' Register*, Lichfield.

[72] The record of payments of "First Fruits" for Castleton are wanting from 1627 to 1631, but a rough entry book contains the appointment of both Ambrose and Castle.

[73] See p. 151.

[74] Epistle Dedicatory to *Ultima*.

"My Lord, neither will I particularize your seasonable and liberal contribution, the time for devulging such matters to the world will be best at the world's end. When I waited on your Honour at Wooburne, I rejoyced to observe the good order in your Lordships family of Morning and Evening Prayer, and my heart was cheered in the acquaintance of those precious knowing christian servants who attend you. So for myself, if I have any interest in the God of Heaven, I acknowledge that my obligations lie heavy upon me to improve it daily for your good Lordship, your vertuous Lady and hopeful Posterity," and again in 1658, he addresses his Patron:[75] "As the sun rejoiceth to run his race, and is unwearied after his many revolutions, so year after year have you indefatigably expressed your great bounty, whereby both myself and family have been exceedingly refreshed."

That Ambrose was in Lancashire (and no doubt king's preacher) in 1632, is evident from the conclusion to "Life Lease,"[76] in which he alludes (page 37) to the sudden death of Charles, son of John Bridgeman, Bishop of Chester, who died 5 August 1632, and was buried in the Bridgeman chapel in "Bolton church."[77] The king's preacher for the district, who immediately preceded Ambrose, was Augustine Wildbore, who had succeeded William Forster, D.D., who had held it for over a quarter of a century.[78]

[75] Epistle Dedicatory to *Looking unto Jesus*.

[76] Not published until 1650.

[77] Ledger book of Bishop Bridgeman.

[78] William Forster is said to have been born at Tatham, near Lancaster, but although the Register begin in 1558, his baptism is not recorded there; he may have been born at Tatham Fells, about five miles from Tatham, where a chapel existed in 1577. He matriculated from Catherine Hall, Cambridge, 14 March 1588–9, where he graduated B.A. 1592–3, M.A. 1595–6. He was elected fellow of his college, but the election was declared void (in consequence of the disposition of the fellow he was to succeed being nullified); he was, however, afterwards re-elected. On 19 June 1598, he was instituted to the college living of Ridgwell, Essex, which he held until June 1604; in 1617, he was by Royal Mandate (dated 18 October) admitted to the degree of Doctor of Divinity (S. T. P.), and is then described as "one of the chaplains employed as our stipendary preacher for reducing of Popish recusants within our county of Lancaster, to good conformity, and hath for a space of fifteen years last passed, continued in his

In or about 1633, Isaac Ambrose was married, his first child being baptized at Garstang 25 January 1634–5.

He remained at Garstang until 1640 or 1641, and was then appointed to the vicarage of Preston, still retaining his office of "King's Preacher." The previous vicar of Preston was James Starkie, who was instituted 2 December 1630, on the presentation of the king (the patron having been outlawed),[79] and held the living until 18 March 1639–40, when he was appointed rector of North Meols. Sir Richard Houghton died 12 November 1630, so that the outlawed patron would be Sir Gilbert Houghton, and we have it on Ambrose's own authority that lady Margaret, the wife of Sir Gilbert Houghton, obtained him the preferment, or (to use his own words) "the Lord made her his first wheel of his providence,"[80] in bringing him there.[81] It may also be added that Ambrose was then, and for years had been, on friendly terms with the bishop's family.[82]

On 29 August 1642, amongst the in-burgesses of Preston were "Isaac Ambrose Clerk Vicar of the Parish," and his two sons,

course to the great good of the county wherein he lives." He was presented to the rectory of Barrow in Cheshire in 1602, and to the vicarage of Northenden in the same county in 1625. He did not reside at either place. He was living at Garstang in 1600 (see p. 147), and also in 1619, when he was a nominated overseer under the Will of Henry Butler of Rawcliffe (*Lanc. Wills*, p. 183), and he continued to live here until 1625. He became a Prebendary of Chester in 1618; 26 December 1633, he was nominated to the bishopric of Sodor and Man, and was consecrated 9 April 1634. He died 23 February 1634–5, and was buried at Barrow. His Will was declared by word of mouth, 11 February 1634–5. A bond was given for administration in October following, one of the bondsmen being Barnaby Sturzaker of Garstang. This is the Bishop of Sodor and Man about whom Train, in his history of that Island, says "he held the bishopric for *thirty years*," that by some he is placed after Bishop Phillips (*i.e.* 1635), "but as his name only has reached our times it is a matter of little consequence."

[79] First Fruits, and Bishops' Certificates.

[80] Funeral Sermon — Redeeming the Time, p. 30.

[81] The record of the appointment is not at Chester (the *Registers* at this period being very defective), but no doubt Ambrose was regularly instituted vicar of Preston.

[82] In a dedicatory letter to the Right Hon. Sir Orlando Bridgeman, he writes, "I have known you all your life," (see also p. 162.)

Augustine and Richard.[83] Ambrose had now sided with the Puritan party, and afterwards took the covenant and remained to the end of his life a faithful adherent to non-conformist principles. On 19 October 1643, he wrote the following to Elkanah Wales, M.A.:[84]

"Our Cononel Rigby hath enjoined me to write to you a call unto these needful barren p^ts^ and his desires is that you would please settle yourself at Rufford. It is a place where his son-in-law[85] and daughter are likely to reside and therefore he hath an especial respect to it. He is pleased to allow you fifty per annum. The Tockholes, if you can provide another able honest minister, he will (so that he may obtain you) allow him as much there. He desired that you would speak to some other honest ministers (to the number of six at least) to come into these parts and they shall have a suitable competency to their deserts. So desiring you furtherance, I rest your loving friend and brother in the ministry,

"ISAAC AMBROSE.

"Preston."[86]

In 1641, Ambrose commenced to keep a *Diary*, or, as he calls it, a "Register of God's dealing towards him, and of his dealings towards God." Unfortunately it has not been preserved, and the few extracts from it, which appear scattered about in his works, throw little light upon his personal history. For example:

"1641, May 20. This day in the evening the Lord in his mercy poured into my soul the ravishing joy of his blessed Spirit. O how sweet was the Lord unto me! I never felt such a lovely taste of heaven before. * * *

"1642, January 6. This day I observed a private fast in my house where by the spirit of prayer in some Christians all hearts were warmed, affection moved, and Christ manifested his presence in the midst of us.

"1643, Feb. 9. Preston was taken by the Parliamentary Forces;

[83] *Guild Roll.*

[84] Then minister at Idle (see *Nonconformist Memorial*, vol. xi, p. 569). He was ejected in 1662. He declined the curacy of Rufford.

[85] Lucy, the daughter of Alexander Rigby of Middleton hall, in Goosnargh, married Robert Hesketh of Rufford, Esq., and his son, Alexander Rigby, married as his third wife Margaret, daughter of Sir Gilbert Houghton.

[86] *Ayscough MSS.*, British Museum.

several Papists slain in it some naturally of a good disposition and therefore many mourned for their untimely death, but rejoiced in the accomplishment of the promise."[87]

In April 1645 (see p. 152), the vicarage of Garstang was sequestered by the party then in power, and the inhabitants of the parish at once petitioned that "Mr. Ambrose might be their Minister," but without avail (see p. 167). Upon the establishment of Presbyterianism in Lancashire in 1646, the county was divided into nine classes, and the first name in the seventh classis was "Mr. Isaac Ambrose Minister, Preston," and in the year following he was one of those appointed to certify the fitness of candidates for the ministerial office.

In July 1646, William ffarrington of Worden, Esq., was taken prisoner by the Parliamentary soldiers, and was retained in custody until the May following, when he owed his release (in some measure at least) to the following certificate:

"The humble certificate of Isaac Ambrose Minister of God's word in the church of Preston, shewith,

"That to his knowledge William ffarrington of Worden, in the County of Lanc^r, Esq., was, before these unhappy times of warre, a gentleman well affected to the Protestant Religion, and a constant frequenter of our weekly lectures and other ordinances of Christ. As also in the beginning of these times he was a man of peaceable disposition bending all his counsells to accommodation and quiet of the countrey, and in particular out of his love and respect to the Ministry engaged himself for mee (body for body and all his estate) when I was taken prisoner by the Commissioners of Array in the said County. Whereupon hee procured my liberty and in his own person brought mee home to my wife and children withal offering mee and mine all the kindnesses in his power. And that since then hee was never Souldier. Nor in the time of our exile did I ever hear that he was active against the King and Parliament. And to this certificate at his desyre in very equity I cannot but subscribe.

"ISAAC AMBROSE.

"Preston, May 18 1647."[88]

[87] *Media*, pp. 71–98 (1650 edit.)

[88] H. ffarington compounded for 536*l.* and was then released. (*The ffarington Papers*, p. 107.)

Of the occasion or the date of Ambrose's imprisonment we have no record, but it was probably at the breaking out of the Civil War. In a dedicatory letter to "the Right Honourable truly Religious and Virtuous Lady Mary Vere," he writes:

"I took it as a special Providence that in my troubles at London I got acquainted with your Honor. Your contribution at my parting won much upon my heart, but your fellowship and communion at our first meeting Church Assemblies and especially at that sweet Ordinance of the Lord's Supper obliged me more and faster to you in purer lives."[89]

In a similar letter to William, earl of Russel,[90] he refers to "a hard dispensation," when "all wonted supply was stopped," and "the waters for the relief of himself and family did run low."

The population of Preston was, at this time, so divided in its religious opinions, that it is not to be wondered at that the Puritan vicar met with much opposition and oppression. In his *Diary* he records:

"March 27 (1647). Ones heart was overpowered and exceedingly troubled with the cares of this life. O base world how dost thou vex them that intermeddle with thee."

"Jan. 24 (1648). I had a grieved and troubled heart, by reason of some opposition of wicked people."

In the Introductory Epistle to book ii. of *Looking unto Jesus*, addressing "the church in communion and christian fellowship in Preston," he writes:

"You are they for whom, more immediately, I composed this work; you are they to whom I was (whiles I was yours) engaged in nearest bonds * * * If you had not been, I had not stayed my ministry so long in Preston; many and many a time I have been on the wing, yea, sometimes the opposition has been so strong, that I have wished with David, *Oh that I had the wings of a dove, for then I would flee and be at rest.*"

The signature of Ambrose was attached to the "Harmonious

[89] *Media*, first printed in 1650, but written *ante* 1649. It was probably on this occasion he paid a visit to Simeon Ash, minister at Austins, London, to whom he dedicates the fourth book of *Looking unto Jesus*.

[90] *Ultima*.

consent of the Ministers" of Lancashire in 1648, and he also signed the "Agreement of the People" in 1649, and in both cases he is described as "pastor of Preston." The *Parliamentary Survey* of 1650 simply recorded that the vicar of Preston was a "painful minister," and "received for his sallary the profitts of the whole vicarage, w^ch^, about 30 years since, was worth ab^t^ 100 marks per ann., but in these distracted troublesome times the same is not so much worth; besides which there is 50*l.* per ann. of an augment^n^ from the Com. of Plun. Min^rs^, and 50*l.* per ann. forth of y^e^ revenue of the Duchy of Lancaster to M^r^ Ambrose, as one of the ministers within the county." From this it is clear that he had not relinquished the office of "lecturer."

In the spring of 1653 he was visited with a "sore sickness," and it was during his recovery therefrom that he began to write his *Looking unto Jesus*,[91] which was the most popular of his works. According to Anthony-à-Wood, he was appointed, in 1654, an assistant commissioner for ejecting scandalous and ignorant ministers and schoolmasters.[92]

During his residence and ministration (as king's preacher) at Garstang, Ambrose had so endeared himself to the people there, that many times they petitioned those in authority to appoint him as their minister (see p. 165); it was not, however, until after the death of Dr. Wildbore (in 1654) that their final and successful appeal was made; of this petition the following is a copy:

"To the Rev^9^end Com^9^ for approbation of ministers assembled at London.[93]

"The humble petition of y^e^ Inhabitants of y^e^ parish of Garstang within y^e^ Countie of Lancaster.

"Sheweth. That whereas D^r^ Wyldbore, late vicar of y^e^ said parish, was heretofore sequestred for delinquencie [10 April 1645] and thereupon y^e^ well affected in that parish, petitioned for M^r^ Ambrose to y^e^ Coun^tie^ there, who had an order granted to him accordingly. But Pr. Ruperts

[91] Preface to *Looking unto Jesus*. [92] *Athen. Oxon.*, vol. iii, p. 659.

[93] The original *MS.* of this is in the Salford Free Library, Peel Park. It has not before been printed.

forces[94] being in y^e^ said Countie, and other inconveniences, retarded M^r^ Ambrose at that time, whereupon M^r^ Edmundson (without any call or knowledge of ours) by y^e^ meanes of some souldiers enters into y^e^ place.

"Now y^e^ said D^r^ Wyldbore being lately deceased [April 1654], and y^r^ petitioners with all y^e^ Godly round about us, hauving longe desired M^r^ Ambrose to bee our Minister, diuers both of them and us being able to call him our spirituall father, of whose godly liffe and orthodoxt doctrine our whole Countie hath a singular and eminent esteeme, a truth (we believe) not unknown to many of y^r^ selues. And lastly, there being a great necessitie of such a reverend and able man amongst us, in regard of y^e^ extraordinarie profanenes and lukewarmnes, poperie and seuerall strange heresies soe much abounding in the parish.

"Therefore our humble petition is M^r^ Ambrose (haueing taken much paynes amongst us and haueing euer a tender care ouer us) might be now sent unto us from y^e^ godlye assemblie as y^e^ happye fruite of our prayers to god addresses to you.

William Sturzaker.
Richard Dorham.
James Sturzaker.
George Syth.[95]
Tho. Willson.[95]
Tho. Whithead.
William Neallson.
James Dorham.
Ric. Whithingham.
William Bruere.
Myles Harlinge.
William Latus.
John Balderstone.
Willia' Ball.[95]
Hugh Grunner.
Richard Atkinson.
James Braidley.
Will. Swarbrecke.
Laurence Sturzaker.
Tho. Croft.[95]
Tho. Rowlinson.[95]
Will. ffyfe.
Jo. Winkley.
Tho. Blacburne.
Thomas Bee.
John Sturzaker.
Leonard Simpson.
Henry Rumley.
George Crone."[96]

[94] Probably the siege of Greenhalgh castle is more particularly alluded to, which was in 1644 and 1645 (see p. 20).

[95] These make their "marks" only. George Syth should be George Styth.

[96] This name is on the right hand bottom corner of the *MS.*, and does not appear like a signature of one of the petitioners, but rather as an official endorsement; Crone was a common local name.

Ambrose has himself furnished the following particulars concerning his appointment, contained in a letter to Mr. John Bond, master of the Savoy:[97]

"It is now above fourteen yeares since Garstange people first petitioned that I might be their minister, and after they had obtained a grant, and I had thoughts to be theirs, another stepped in (see p. 153). Now of late, the place being legally voyd by the death of the sequestred incumbent,[98] many of the people have renewed their former petition, and many endeavours have been made against them. At last, by a strange and admirable providence, I received (together with an instrument) a letter from yourselfe containing these very words: *Reverend and beloved Sir. The Providence of God hath wonderfully appeared in calling you to Garstange; you did never ask it, nor any other for you, neither did the Savoy know that it was voyd until by providence I came in to the commissioners for approbation upon some other occasion, just in that nick of time when one —— was disapproved. The mention of Garstange in that vote did give me an hint of the whole business, and immediately the remembrance of you, as the most fit person for that people, was set home upon my heart. And accordingly you are preferred by the Savoy, your call is very manifest and more than ordinary, and therefore I do earnestly entreat you to gird up your loynes speedily to the work. My prayers (such as they are) shall follow you in it, because I hope God hath much people in that place.* I make bold to repeat this much of your letter because of the many clouds that have been raised to blind the peoples eyes, as if I had not a direct or righteous call. Indeed another pretended (see p. 154) to a title, but to that you writ, that *from him you received a Letter wherein he promised to concur and acquiesce in whomsoever you should appoynt for Garstange.* Yet so tender I was in going thither, the rather because of those clouds unworthily raised, that sometimes I demurred, sometimes I denyed to go, sometimes I writ to you back againe humbly desiring that you would please to provide some other godly and able minister for that place, and at last, after hundreds of passages both at Preston and Garstange, I

[97] *Looking unto Jesus*, p. 1011, printed 1658. John Bond was elected one of the committee of "triers" (as they were called) 2 September 1654.

[98] Ambrose evidently considered that Christopher Edmondson was only vicar *pro tem.*, and that the death of Wildbore created a vacancy, yet the former was duly appointed by the Presbyterians (see p. 153).

resolved to obey that call * * * I have no more now to say, but only to tell you, that in so great a Parish I shall willingly undertake to do what I can, but not to do all that a pastour ordinarily ought to do, for it is beyond me. If the adverse party (for there are multitudes of Papists with us) think there is work enough for foure or five priests who have their constant residence in that parish, what work may you imagine for one Gospel Minister. Sir, my work is finished at Preston, and another is since begun at Garstange."

Referring to his leaving Preston, he writes :[99]

"The sun hath [1658] twice now run his course through either tropick since that day of humiliation when we met, both to bewaile our sins and to order my steps in my removal from you; such a flood of teares in these times of spiritual drought and hardness of heart I have seldome seene; was not the chamber a *Bochim?* Could you have wept more if you had brought me to my grave? such chaines were these teares and prayers that (notwithstanding my resolutions), for that twelve month,[100] I could not go. I said to you, 'let me go for the day breaketh,' but in your wrestling with God you answered as Jacob did, 'we will not let thee go.' It is some comfort that I shall not be farre distant from you, * * * but though I lie in the dark, and henceforth be as a man forgotten in the world, yet I shall remember you in my prayers."

Although Ambrose was now (1656) only 52 years old, he appears to have been failing in health, as one cause of his leaving Preston was that the people there had failed to find a "settled assistant to joyn him in the pastoral charge," and he evidently looked forward with pleasure to his retirement to Garstang, where, he says, "instead of those hurries, jarres, envies, pride, discord, and policies of men in streets and Towns, I shall now walk the silent fields and woods and hear more frequently the various tunes of melodious birds and keep consort with them, who without jarres are ever in their kind praising God," and he adds, "bethinks I feel my starres darken and the clouds to

[99] *Looking unto Jesus*, p. 51 (Dedication to church at Preston).

[100] He probably means that he did not go to live at Garstang, although he accepted the appointment.

return after rain * * * my work before me is lesse with man and more with God."[101]

The exact date of Ambrose's appointment to Garstang is not known, but it was in the year 1655, and on the 11 February 1656 he addressed a plaint to the Hon. Thomas Fell, Esq., commissioner for keeping the seal of the duchy, of which the following is an extract:

"Your orator Isaac Ambrose Vicar of the Church of Garstang complaining that anciently and for many generations past the Vicars of the said church were seized of a Messuage and 20 acres of Land in Garstang of the yearly value of 20 marks. And in particular one Doctor Wildbore late Vicar sithence deseased was seized of the same, and being so seized did without any consideration at all and against the Laws make some estate to one John Winckley of Preston, Clerk, and some other person to your orator unknown. Which said estate was made to the use of Ann Rook now wife of John Greenwood of Lancaster Apothecary, who have enjoyed the said Messuage and Land ever since.

"Your orator further sheweth that Dr. Wildbore departed this life two years since and upwards and your orator being lawfull Vicar and Incumbent of the said Church did send to John Greenwood to know by what title he did hold the same, to which John Greenwood returned no satisfactory answer. Thomas Bond and John Sturzaker of Garstang being Tenants of the said Messuage and Land your orator did in a friendly manner demand possession which they do refuse."

The Defendants reply "first that John Greenwood did not know that the complainant is lawfully inducted into the Vicarage nor that he is lawfully Vicar, and he further saith that for two years past he has taken the profits of land part of which he believes are held of the Vicarage and part of Lady Jaret [Gerard] and he hath heard that Dr. Wildbore did by Indenture of Lease dated 28 Oct. 5 Chas. [1629] lease the lands &c. for the several lives of Jane Wildbore wife of Dr. Augustine Wildbore, Elizabeth Wildbore his daughter and Sissly Ainsworth upon payment of

[101] *Looking unto Jesus*, p. 255. His love of the country appears several times in the scraps of *Diary* preserved; he "retires to a solitary and silent place," and speaks of "sweet walks in a pleasant wood." Calamy says that "once in a year for a month he retired to a little hut in a wood and devoted himself to contemplation."

yearly rent of 18*s.*, which lease was limitted to the uses of him the said Dr. Wildbore with remainder to his wife and daughter. Dr. Wildbore and his wife and Sisley Ainsworth being since deceased, one Samuel Barker of Duffield, in County of Derby, who married the said Elizabeth, claims the land, &c.

"John Winckley disclaims any right or title in the lands. Thomas Bond and James Sturzaker answereth that they are willing to pay the Rent from the time of complainant being inducted and lawfully obtaining the Vicarage." [102]

The matter in dispute was referred to William ffife of Wedecar, Esq., who awarded that John Greenwood was to give up the old lease between himself and Dr. Wildbore, and that Isaac Ambrose was to execute a new lease of the premises to the said John Greenwood.[103]

On 4 January 1657, Ambrose was called upon to preach in Preston church the funeral sermon of his friend and patron, Lady Margaret Houghton. The funeral took place at night, and, he writes, "proved a night of great disorder," and only with great difficulty could the cortege "pass through the streets with the corps for the throng of the people, but more ado had we to enter the church-door, and after the body was laid in the dust, such a noise was raised by the multitude that I plainly perceived I could not be heard. At last I began with prayer, and I found my voice too low, and my spirit too much distracted with the noise about me. In this confusion, some standing on the seats, I saw a necessity of straining my voice to the highest pitch, and though I did so yet many who desired to hear could not hear."[104]

The succeeding five years of Ambrose's life were spent in the discharge of his parochial duties, and in preparing and revising his works for the press. The restoration of monarchy brought with it a reversion of feeling in favour of episcopacy, which ended in the passing of the Act of Uniformity in May 1662. Ambrose

[102] *Church Muniments.* [103] *Ibid.*

[104] *Redeeming the Time,* a Sermon preached, &c. London, 1658. This was printed at the request of the children of Lady Margaret.

had no objection to read the *Book of Common Prayer*, but could not conscientiously subscribe the required *declaration*, and was therefore ejected from his vicarage by an order signed by the Bishop of Chester, and dated 27 August 1662.[105]

After his ejectment, he went to live in the Church Weind (now St. John Street), Preston, where, in January 1663–4, some of his old parishioners from Garstang came to see him, with whom "he discoursed freely, gave them good counsel, told them that he was now ready whenever his Lord should call, and that he had finished all he designed to write, having the night before sent away his *Discourse Concerning the Angels* to the press. He accompanied them to their horses, and when he came back shut himself in his parlour. Being thought to stay long the door was opened and he was found just expiring."[106]

He was buried at Preston, 25 January 1663–4, in his fifty-ninth year.[107] He did not leave a Will, but letters of administration were granted, 23 January 1668, to his widow Judith, and Joseph Moxon.[108]

Isaac Ambrose was a nonconformist from conviction, and exercised great influence over the minds of the Lancashire people in the troubled times in which he lived, times which had a tendency to call forth the bitterest feelings of the heart, times which saw fathers siding against their children, and brothers fighting under different banners, but though never flinching from duty, though never absent from his post, his nature was so loving and gentle, that no bitterness escaped his lips.

His nonconformity did not spring from enmity to the church of his fathers, but arose from a sincere desire to suppress what he considered abuses, and to introduce what he looked upon as

[105] The text of this ejectment is given in Baines' *Lanc.*, vol. i, p. 235. (Second edition.)

[106] *Calamy*, vol. ii, p. 93.

[107] "Isaac Ambrose, clearke, heretofore vicar of the parish of Preston, 25 day (January 1663–4). Sepultus." (Parish Register.)

[108] Richmond *Wills*.

reformation, and to accomplish which he did not resort to violent and abusive discourses levelled against those who differed from him, but rather worked by gentle suasion and the example of a guileless and godly life.

We find in his works evidence of his child-like faith, of his earnestness in the christian cause, of his indefatigable industry and extensive reading.

His published works are :[109]

"Prima, the First Things in reference to the Middle and Last Things of the Doctrine of Regeneration, the New Birth, the very beginning of a Godly Life." London 1650. Reprinted 1654 and 1659, and in the collected works.

"The Doctrine and Directions, but more especially the Practice and Behaviour of a Man in the act of the New Birth. A Treatise by way of Appendix to the former (Prima)." London 1650. Reprinted as above.

"Media, the Middle Things in reference to the First and Last Things." London 1650. Reprinted 1657, and in the collected works.

"Ultima, the Last Things." London 1659, and in the collected works.

"Redeeming the Time. A Sermon preached at Preston, January 4th 1657, at the Funerall of the Honourable Lady Margaret Houghton." London 1658. Reprinted in 1674 edition of collected works.

"War with Devils." London 165–.

"Looking unto Jesus." London 1658 (nearly 1200 pages). Several times reprinted.

"Ministration of, and Communion with, Angels." London 1662, Berwick 1797.

The three last were published in 1662, in two volumes.

The collected works were published in folio, London 1674 (with portrait), 1682, 1689 (portrait), 1701 (portrait), 1769; Glasgow 1796, 4 vols., 8vo; Manchester 1802, 2 vols., 8vo, with portrait, and short sketch of life by John Wesley;[110] London 1829, 1 vol.; London *n.d.* (Tegg and Son), 1 vol., with Short Memoir.[111]

[109] Collations, see *The Lancashire Library*, p. 380.

[110] Brief and full of errors, and the so called "works" are not complete.

[111] This is even more full of errors than Wesley's Memoir.

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After the death of Isaac Ambrose his widow went to live with her daughter at Bolton, where she died, and was buried in the parish church there on 20 August 1668.[112]

Isaac Ambrose had three children. (1.) Rachel, who was baptized at Garstang 25 January 1634–5, and married Joseph, son of Joseph Moxon of Bolton. Henry Newcome notes in his *Diary*, 23 November 1669, "I went to Bolton. I was unfit for any service and yet I would visit Mr. Moxon's wife (who died soon after), and it was chiefly upon this consideration — that I think her good father, Mr. Ambrose, would in the like case have done more for me." The birth of two of their children is recorded at Bolton, viz: Benjamin, 3 April 1657, and Hannah, 28 March 1659.

A flat gravestone on south-east side of Bolton churchyard records:

"Rachel the wife of Joseph Moxon
of Bolton was interred December 31st 1669.
Here resteth the body of Joseph Moxon
of this town who departed this life Nov. 29
An. Dom. 1694, aged 63."

Another stone near to this reads:

"Judith the 2nd daughter of Joseph and
Rachel Moxon was interred the 2nd March 1669."[113]

(2.) Augustine (no doubt called after the vicar of Garstang, Augustine Wildbore), baptized at Garstang 11 February 1637–8. He is named in the *Preston Guild Rolls of* 1642 *and* 1662.

(3.) Richard, was not baptized at Garstang, but he is named in *Guild Rolls* of 1642 and 1662.

[112] "1668 August. Mrs. Judith Ambrose of Boulton Wid, intr'eccliam 20 die." Her maiden name we have failed to discover. The marriage did not take place at Ormskirk, Aughton, Garstang, St. Michael's, Preston, nor in the immediate neighbourhood of Castleton.

[113] Other names follow, but of much later date, probably referring to relatives of the Moxons.

The fourth book of *Looking unto Jesus* contains a dedicatory letter to the "Worshipfull Mr. Stephen Watson, Mr. John Geldart,[114] alderman of the city of York, and Mr. Thomas Nisbet, merchant of the same city," who the author calls "his worthy friends," and to whom, he says, he has been indebted for many favours; and he adds, "I have but three children in all, and to every of them, every one of you have contributed something. One of you had, sometimes, the charge of one, and another of another, and a third hath yet charge of the third." This would be written about the year 1657 or 1658.

As neither of these sons are named in the Letters of Administration to their father's effects, it is extremely probable that they had (like so many of the sons of Puritans) gone to America, where all trace of them has been lost.

Nehemiah Ambrose, clerk, who was ejected from Kirby, was probably a distant relation of Isaac Ambrose, but he certainly was not his brother; he left a Will, which was proved at Chester, and dated 2 September 1668, and in it he is described as of Toxteth park; he mentions his wife Hannah, his children, Nathaniell, Judith and Hannah[115] (who were under age), and his "natural brother Joshua Ambrose," who was sometime vicar of Childwall.[116] Peter Ambrose, the sequestration agent,[117] was one of the Ormskirk Ambroses; two of that name were baptized there, one a son of Ellis, 20 May 1594, and another the son of Thomas, 14 March 1607–8.

ROBERT DITCHFIELD, 1663–77.

Very little is known concerning this vicar; he matriculated at St. Mary's Hall, Oxford, 2 July 1658, and is described as "pleb.

[114] Stephen Watson, grocer, was Lord Mayor of York 1646 and 1654; John Geldart, merchant, was Lord Mayor of York 1645.

[115] Isaac Ambrose's wife was Judith, and Joseph Maxon's children were called Judith and Hannah.

[116] He resigned Childwall in December 1686.

[117] See *Memoirs of House of Stanley*, p. 158.

filius," he took his B.A. in 1662, and was instituted to Garstang 3 July 1663.[118]

In 1665 (November) the baptism of his son John is recorded, and on 2 March 1667–8 he appointed Thomas Cotton of Kirkland, yeoman, to be parish clerk, and from the length and formality of the document it would appear the office was, at that time, one of trust and importance.[119]

In 1674 his daughter Juliana was buried, and on 10 July 1677 the registers record the burial of the vicar himself, who died intestate, but an administration bond dated 1678 shows that his wife Juliana survived him, and that he left two children, John and Elizabeth.[120]

On 15 March 1679 the widow of Robert Ditchfield was buried at Garstang; she had, since her hushand's death, lived in Kirkland. After her decease her children went to Tarnacre, where they resided in 1685.[121]

HENRY PATTEN, 1677.

Although presented by the bishop (28 July 1677), and having signed the usual "bond of indemnification," it is by no means certain that Henry Patten ever took possession of the living, as six months later the next vicar was appointed "on the death of Robert Ditchfield." [122]

Henry Patten was born in 1645, and was the fourth son of William Patten of Preston, gentleman (the son of Thomas Patten of Patten Lane, Warrington), and Mary his wife, and daughter of James Archer of Preston, gentleman; he matriculated from Brasenose College, Oxford, 2 July 1664.[123]

[118] First Fruits, Bishop's Certificate.

[119] *MS.* in possession of Richard Pedder, Esq.

[120] *Richmondshire Wills*, Somerset House. Two bonds are recorded, one, 1683, witnessed by Seth Bushill, John Cross and Rt. Longworth, and the other in 1678.

[121] Administration Bond.

[122] *Bishops' Register*, Chester. Baines (*Hist. of Lanc.*) makes him to precede Ditchfield, which it is certain he did not.

[123] In the Bishop's Certificate, preserved amongst the First Fruits *MSS.*, he is called Master of Arts, but his name is not on the Oxford list.

The Preston church registers record the burial, on 15 June 1680, of "Thomas, an infant of Mr. Henry Patten clerke"; on leaving Preston he is believed to have gone to Elvetham,[124] near Southampton, and there all trace of him is lost.

ROBERT HUNTER, 1678–9.

We have not been able to trace the early history of this vicar, but in 1656–7 (if not earlier) he was the minister of Knutsford church in Cheshire.

The Rev. Henry Newcome[125] writes, on 17 January 1657, "I went to go towards Manchester fully expecting Mr. Hunter to supply Gausworth. By the providence of God I went through Knutsford to be sure, and found him without any thought of going."

On 2 January 1661–2 Robert Hunter married Anne,[126] the daughter of Thomas Illingworth of Hunt's Bank, Manchester, when Henry Newcome notes in his *Diary*,[127] "after y^e^ weddinge went out to dinner," and on 17 February following, "Wee went to wellcom M^ris^ Hunter to her house." Probably Thomas Illingworth was the brother of James Illingworth, B.D., who was ejected from his Fellowship at Cambridge in 1662, and afterwards lived in Manchester. The former was buried in the Manchester Collegiate Church 25 March 1670.[128] In 1667 Robert Hunter was appointed minister at Macclesfield, where he remained until the end of 1670,[129] when he appears to have gone to Liverpool, and there made the acquaintance of Silvester Richmond, who, 6 January 1678-9, presented him to the vicarage of Garstang,[130] which he resigned in March 1679. Where he next went to is uncertain,

[124] Not Elverton, as Gregson states.

[125] Autobiography, p. 69 (Chet. Soc., vol. xxvi).

[126] Baptized at Manchester 27 December 1642.

[127] Chet. Soc., vol. xviii, p. 40.

[128] Inscription on his tomb, see Hibbert's *Hist. of Collegiate Church*, vol. ii, p. 305.

[129] His predecessor at Macclesfield died in December 1666.

[130] *Bishops' Register*, Chester. He is described as "Minister of Liverpool." The First Fruits *MS.* calls him "Master of Arts."

but he was a "king's preacher" in 1686,[131] and in that capacity preached at Hollinfare near Warrington.[132] He died in 1688, as Newcome, on 3 September in that year, recorded that he on that day "heard of the death of Mr. Hunter of Liverpool, my old acquaintance."[133]

Robert Hunter appears to have *conformed* before his appointment to Macclesfield. To the part of Sir Peter Leycester's *Historical Antiquities* relating to "Bucklow Hundred" are prefixed some Latin verses, a portion of which was written by Robert Hunter.

He had issue: Margaret, baptized 4 March 1662–3,[134] (died young); Sarah, baptized at Macclesfield 23 July 1667; Margaret, baptized at Macclesfield 15 February 1668–9, and buried there 3 March following; and he had probably other children whose baptisms have not been found.

RICHARD RICHMOND, 1679–84.

Richard Richmond, the eldest son of Silvester Richmond of Liverpool (see p. 84), was born in 1655 or 1656;[135] matriculated from Brasenose College 2 June 1671, took his B.A. 1674, and M.A. 1678. On 9 March 1679 he was presented by his father to the vicarage of Garstang, which he held until November 1684, when he was appointed rector of Sefton near Liverpool on the nomination of Richard Leigh, Esq., who held the presentation by the gift of Right Hon. Caryll Lord Viscount Molyneux.[136] On 10 April 1690 he was instituted to the rectory of Walton-on-the-Hill, the patronage of which, for that turn, was vested in his father, and he enjoyed the two livings until his death in 1721.

[131] Bishop Cartwright's *Diary*, Camden Soc., vol. xxii, p. 17.

[132] Gastrell's *Not. Cest.*, Chet. Soc., vol. xxi, p. 233.

[133] Autobiography, p. 307.

[134] Baptized in "ye house," see Newcome's *Diary*, p. 165.

[135] R. Richmond died in 1721, aged 66, according to the monument; if this is correct he was born in 1655 or 1656, but the second child of his father was not born until 1663 (see p. 84). *Query*, was Silvester Richmond twice married?

[136] *Bishops' Register*, Chester.

Richard Richmond was one of those who, in August 1689, signed the certificate of Richard Abbott, who, being in the service of Caryll Lord Molyneux, was apprehended and imprisoned on a charge of high treason; the certificate set forth that Richard Abbott "was a person of a modest, peaceable, and inoffensive behaviour," and had not "beene in any wayes concerned as a sould^r, or otherwise in any of the late raised regiments."[137]

The Registers of St. Nicholas' church, Liverpool, furnish the following: "April 5, 1692. Parson Richmond and Mary Dudel were married," and this is all that is known concerning his wife. He was buried in Walton church, where a monument records as follows:

S. B. R.
Donec expergiscetur e somno suo
juxta hoc marmore requiescit
Quicquid mori potuit
Richardi Richmond.
Hujusce ecclesiæ
ecclesiq̃ de Sephton
Nuperi Rectoris.
Qui placide dormivit in domino
Septembris 19
Anno Domini 1721.
Ætatis suæ 66.

He had issue: (1.) Richard, baptized at Walton 25 October 1694, and died in infancy; (2.) Silvester (of whom hereafter); (3.) Elizabeth, who married Samuel Powell of Stannage Park, in the county of Radnor, and left issue.

Silvester Richmond, the second son, was baptized at Walton 15 April 1696, matriculated from Brasenose College, Oxford, 21 March 1713, and graduated B.A. 1 March 1716, and M.A. 1 June 1719. On 12 August 1720 he was inducted vicar of

[137] Abbott's *Journal*, Chet. Soc., vol. lxi, p. 13.

Walton, and appointed rector the year following, the former he resigned in 1722, but retained the rectory until his death. He married, 29 June 1724, Mary the daughter of the Rev. Robert Hindley, rector of Aughton in Lancashire, who died 11 May 1754, aged 47; he died 3 August 1768 and was buried with his wife at Walton.[138] They had issue, six sons and one daughter, the eldest of whom was Richard Richmond,[139] who was baptized at Walton 26 May 1727; he was ordained priest 24 September 1752 by the Bishop of Lincoln, and in 1757 obtained the vicarage of

[138] A monument in the church sets forth that she "had lived forty-seven years and seven months, innocently, usefully, and piously."

[139] The other children were: Silvester, baptized at Walton 18 June 1729, died at Martinico 23 March 1762; Robert, baptized 27 October 1730, died 1805; Thomas, born 1 April 1733, died 1801; John, baptized 8 August 1734, died 26 August 1759; Henry, baptized 1 April 1738, died 11 May 1739; Mary, baptized 3 July 1736, married the Rev. William Hunter, rector of Limehouse. The only one of the sons who left issue was Thomas Richmond, who settled in Liverpool and married Mary the daughter of H. Hardware of Bromborough, in the county of Chester, Esq., and had issue: Silvester, Henry, Eliza (married to James Galen of Liverpool), and Maria (married to Rev. R. K. Milner). Silvester, the eldest son, was an officer in the Liverpool Custom House, and was a noted character; he is frequently alluded to in the "Collection of Addresses, Songs, Squibs, &c., published during the Election of Members of Parliament in November 1806" (printed at Dublin), as "Le Sieur S-lv-tr." As a specimen of the wit of the period the following will serve:

"And eke there was a citizen
Of universal fame:
An officer I ween he was
Sylvester was his name.

A Belcher Kerchief round his neck
A coat cut a-la-frock
With spectacles which grac'd his nose
He seem'd a gallant cock."

This Silvester Richmond married Elizabeth the daughter of Mundy Pole, Major in 10th Regiment of Foot; he died 1822, and had issue, three sons and one daughter; the eldest son, Silvester Richmond, married Ellen the daughter of Patrick Trant of Dingle (Ireland), Esq., and had issue. Thomas Richmond's second son Henry (brother to Silvester) was a commissioner of the Board of Customs; he married Harriet the daughter of —— Billings of London, Esq., and died 12 August 1858; he had fourteen children, to one of whom, Robert Richmond, barrister-at-law, I am indebted for several facts relating to this branch of the family.

Walton; on 4 July 1758 he was created Doctor of Laws. In 1764 he printed[140] a volume of "Sermons and Discourses on several Subjects," on the title-page of which he is described as "LL.D., chaplain to his Grace the Duke of Athol, and vicar of Walton"; these sermons were preached at Walton, St. Peter's and St. Nicholas' Liverpool, and at Dunkeld Episcopal Chapel.

Through the influence of the Duke of Athol, Dr. Richmond was nominated, 23 January 1773, to the Bishopric of Sodor and Man, in which capacity, according to Train, he was remarkable "for his unbending haughtiness."[141] Dr. Richmond died 4 February 1780; he was never married.

RICHARD WROE, 1684–96.

Richard Wroe, the son of Richard Wroe of Radcliffe in Lancashire, yeoman, was born at Hams, in that parish, on 21 August 1641, and received his education at the Old Grammar School, Bury; he matriculated at Jesus College, Cambridge, in June 1658, where he graduated B.A. 1661, M.A. 1665, B.D. 1672, and D.D. 1686, in 1662 he was admitted a Fellow of his college, in May 1669 he was incorporated M.A. in the university of Oxford,[142] on 15 March 1678 he was collated into a Prebendary in Chester Cathedral and appointed domestic chaplain to the bishop,[143] and about the same time he held the curacy of Wigan church (the rector being the bishop).

In 1683 Dr. Wroe was one of the candidates for the wardenship of the Manchester College, and was strongly recommended by the Bishop of Manchester, who, writing to the Archbishop of Canterbury (10 March 1682–3) on the subject, says, "than whome I thinke no person in England fitter for y^{e} place."[144] He was inducted as warden 1 May 1684.

[140] "Printed" but "not published" in London.
[141] Train's *History of the Isle of Man.*
[142] College books.
[143] Le Neve's *Fasti Ecclesia.*
[144] *MSS.* in Bodleian Library (see Local Gleanings, *Manchester Courier*, p. 458).

On 24 April 1681 Dr. Wroe was instituted vicar of Bowdon in Cheshire, which living he held until 1690; on 28 November 1684 he was inducted to the vicarage of Garstang, which he resigned 13 March 1696–7 on his appointment to the rectory of West Kirby in Cheshire, for which county he was a Justice of the Peace.

He died at Manchester on 1 January 1717–18, aged 76, and was buried under the communion table of the Cathedral, where is the following epitaph:

Reliquæ
Reverendi admodium
Richardi Wroe
S. T. P.
Hujus Ecclesiæ Collegiatæ
per annos XXXIII.
Gardiani
Ecclesiæ Cestriensis Cathedrilis
Prebendarij
Ecclesiæ West Kirby in
agro Cestriensis
Rectoris
Obijt Cal. Januarij
Anno Dom. MDCCXVII.
Ætatis LXXVI.

Dr. Wroe was thrice married: first, to Elizabeth —— who was buried at Manchester, 2 August 1689; second, on 23 June 1693, at Prestwich, to "Mrs. Anne Radcliffe," who was interred at Manchester, 25 January 169$\frac{3}{4}$; and third, at Manchester, on 3 March 1696, to Dorothy, the daughter of Roger Kenion of Peel. By the last wife only was there issue, viz., four sons, Richard, baptized 6 March 1698; Roger Kenion, baptized 4 June 1700; William, baptized 26 September 1701; and Thomas, baptized 26 January 1702–3,[145] who was the only one who survived his father (or left issue); he was M.A. of Brasenose College, Oxford, and a Fellow

[145] All baptized at Manchester, where Roger Kenion and William were buried in 1706.

of the Manchester Collegiate Church. He married Mary, one of the daughters of Ambrose Walton of Marsden Hall, Esq., and dying 21 September 1730, left his widow surviving, who gave birth to a posthumous son, Richard, who, in 1757,[146] was instituted rector of Radcliffe, and afterwards assumed (in addition to his own) the name and arms of the Waltons, and died 3 December 1801.[147]

Of Dr. Wroe, a contemporary, and doubtless one who knew him well, thus writes:

"His happy talent of preaching, his graceful elocution, his ciceronian language and inimitable address in his pulpit, gave him the distinguising character of 'Silver Tongu 'd Wroe.' He was an exemplary pattern of morality, temperance and piety; and eminent divine, an orthodox preacher, a learned philosopher, and an admirable orator. He was universally belov'd when living, and his death as much lamented by all that knew him. An ingenious and a good man may fill his place, but a greater or a better man cannot succeed him."[148]

His published works are:

"The Beauty of Unity. Sermon preached at Preston, at the opening of the Guild-Merchant there, held September 4 1682." London 1682.

"Righteousness encouraged, &c. In a Sermon at the Funeral of the Rt. Worshipful Sir Roger Bradshaigh of Haigh, &c., who was buried at Wigan, Friday, April 4 1684." London 1684.

"A Sermon preached at Bowdon, &c., at the Funeral of the Right Hon. Mary, Countess of Warrington." London 1691.

"A Sermon at the Funeral of Henry, Earl of Warrington, preached at Bowdon." London 1694.

"A Sermon preached in the Collegiate Church of Manchester, March the 8th 170$\frac{3}{4}$. Being the day of Her Majesty's Happy Accession to the Throne." London 1704.

"A Sermon on Thess. iii, 10." London 1722.[149]

[146] Whitaker's *Whalley*, vol. ii, p. 272 (1876).

[147] Richard Wroe-Walton's only son and two daughters all died without issue, and the family became extinct. (See Local Sketches, *Preston Guardian*, 408.)

[148] *Letters and Poems*, by James Heywood, p. 98. London 1726.

[149] See *The Lancashire Library*, pp. 418-19.

Another Sermon, preached 6 February 1687, on the anniversary of the king's inauguration, was no doubt published (but we have failed to find a copy of it), as Bishop Cartwright requested Dr. Wroe to print it, as it was in his opinion "highly seasonable."[150]

Dr. Wroe, by his Will, left 10*l.*, the interest of which was to be distributed annually to the oldest poor of the parish of Radcliffe present in church on Christmas Day.

ROBERT STYTH, 1696–97.

Robert Styth, the youngest son of Thomas Styth of Wharles,[151] in the county of Lancaster, was baptized at Kirkham, 4 February, 1653-4, and no doubt received his education at the Free Grammar School there, under the mastership of William Whitehead, from whence he proceeded to Brasenose College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. 2 March 1679.[152]

He was presented to the vicarage of Garstang by Richard, Silvester, Henry and Sarah Richmond, and Richard Houghton, on 13 March 1696,[153] and resigned it on the 2 March following, to make room for one of his patrons, who was just at this time leaving the university. On 21 August 1699, he was instituted, by virtue of an act of Parliament, (10 and 11 William III.) to a mediety of the rectory of St. Nicholas' church, Liverpool (which was then for the first time separated from its original parish church of Walton-on-the-Hill), and he retained this appointment until his death in December 1713.[154] Robert Styth, in conjunc-

[150] Cartwright's *Diary*. Camden Soc., vol. xxii, p. 31.

[151] Thomas Styth had two sons, Thomas and Robert, and two daughters, baptized at Kirkham in 1618. Robert Styth the younger (probably the father of Thomas) was a churchwarden of Kirkham, and in 1724 Edward Styth of Wharles, yeoman, was the owner of Labrick hall (see *History of Kirkham*, p. 184). In 1742 Richard Styth of Wharles, yeoman, and his sons Thomas and John, were Foreign Burgesses of Preston.

[152] According to the College Books he matriculated 11 April 1676, *aged* 19. This does not agree with the date of his baptism; he would be 22.

[153] *Bishops' Register*, Chester.

[154] This date is proved by records of Blue Coat Hospital. In 1707 he was a surrogate (*Aughton Church Register*).

tion with Bryan Blundell, was instrumental in establishing the Liverpool Blue Coat Hospital; in fact, they must be regarded as the two founders of this institution, of which, in 1709, the former was elected the first treasurer, and to which he bequeathed 50*l.*[155] He died unmarried.

HENRY RICHMOND, 1698–1712.

Henry Richmond, the fifth son of Silvester Richmond of Liverpool (see p. 84), was baptized at Liverpool 15 April 1674, matriculated from Brasenose College, Oxford, 11 March 1691-2 (aged 17),and received his B.A. 13 April 1695. On 4 April 1698, he was instituted, on the nomination of his mother and brother and brother-in-law, to the vicarage of Garstang.[156] In 1711 he was chaplain to the Mock Corporation of Walton-le-Dale,[157] which was an institution composed of Jacobites, High Church Tories and Hanoverians, and was probably founded more for social and convivial purposes than with any political meaning. The exact date when he resigned the living of Garstang is not known (the record not being at Chester), but he was here on 31 July 1712, when Thomas Tyldesley writes, "wentt to Garstange Kirktoun where I dined att Hen. Richmond's with M^r^ Bland and dito company,"[158] and his successor had arrived before the 30 September following, when the same diarist writes again, "wentt with Sany to Kirktoun and spent 6^d^ with Captain Banister and Parson Varring" (Waring). During his vicariate he entered into a chancery suit with William Spencer of Garstang, Esq., touching five or six acres of lands said to have been leased from the church and to have belonged to the tenements called Stout House; the question was referred to arbitration, but

[155] Sketch of the origin and early history of the Liverpool Blue Coat School. *Trans. of His. Soc. of Lanc. and Chesh.*, vol. xi, p. 170.

[156] *Bishops' Register*, Chester.

[157] *MSS.* of Mock Corporation in possession of Mr. H. H. Barker of Blackburn.

[158] *Tyldesley Diary*, p. 42.

"Mr. Whitehead, attorney to Mr. Spencer, died, and Mr. Richmond removed to Liverpool, and the matter dropped." [159]

On 17 May 1706, he was instituted to the mediety of Liverpool (the other half being held by Richard Styth),[160] in 1707 he was a surrogate,[161] in 1710 he was chaplain to the dowager countess of Derby, and in 1714 he was living at Liverpool, when Bryan Blundell (already referred to) records that he was "indisposed and not able to undertake the treasureship of the Blue Coat Hospital vacated by the death of Mr. Styth"; [162] he died in July 1721, and was buried at St. Nicholas' church, Liverpool (on 16th). Henry Richmond was twice married, first to Bridget, one of the daughters of Jonathan Blackburne of Orford hall, Esq. (and Bridget, his wife, daughter of —— Bloomfield, Esq.) By this marriage he had issue: Sarah, baptized at Garstang 21 May 1699; Silvester, baptized at Garstang 14 April 1700; Jonathan, baptized at Garstang 22 June 1701; and Margaret, baptized at Garstang 2 August 1702.[163] By his second marriage, with Miss Langley of Hipperholme, near Halifax, he had issue: Langley, born 6 May and baptized 18 May 1710, at Liverpool; Mary, born 7 October and baptized 16 October 1711, at Liverpool (she married Mr. Samuel Ridings); Henry (who probably died young); and Elizabeth, who became the wife of Henry Hamer of Liverpool, and left issue. Bridget, the first wife of Henry Richmond, died at Orford 28 November 1702, and was buried at Winwick.

The published works of this vicar are as follow:

"Two Sermons preached at the Assizes held at Lancaster, on Sunday August 27, 1710. By Henry Richmond. Rector of Leverpoole and Chaplain to the Right Honourable Elizabeth Countess Dowager of

[159] Terrier of Garstang (Church *MSS.*)

[160] *Bishops' Register*, Chester.

[161] Aughton Church *Registers.*

[162] *Trans. Hist. Soc. Lanc. and Chesh.*, vol. xi, p. 171. Henry Richmond subscribed 20*s.* to the funds of the Hospital in 1709.

[163] One of these sons married a Miss Fairclough of Warrington.

Derby. Publish'd at the request of the Gentry and Clergy, &c. London 1710."[164]

"A Sermon on the Death of Queen Anne preached in St. Peter's Church Leverpoole. Printed at Leverpoole 1714."

"An Assize Sermon Liverpool 1719." Of this a second edition was printed.

"The Institution and efficacy of the Holy Eucharist. A Sermon preached at St. Peter's Church in Liverpool 27 September 1719. Liverpool 1719."[165]

THOMAS WARING, 1712–22.

Thomas Waring, the son of John Waring of Liverpool, gentleman, matriculated from Christ Church College, Oxford, 6 May 1681, aged 18 years, and graduated B.A. 1684, M.A. 1688.[166]

He was instituted to the vicarage of Garstang in August or September (see p. 186) 1712. Thomas Parkinson (at this time curate of St. Thomas', Garstang) recorded[167] some particulars about the parish in 1722, and *inter alia*, that the last Easter Day he assisted Mr. Waring at the communion, "where there were betwixt 500 and 600 communicants, though the sacrament was administered three times at that season," and he adds, "that he thinks the people are deserving of the best character, being truly zealous of the church of England interest, and very officious in promoting the credit and wellfare of their own parish church. We have not one presbyterian conventicle in our parish."

Thomas Waring died 20 October 1722 (see p. 96), and was buried in the church. His Will, dated 5 September 1722, was proved at Richmond the 2 November following, and by it he left all his property to his wife Katherine, who was the sole

[164] The fly leaf shows that these Sermons were preached at Garstang 27 July 1701; Preston 14 June 1702; London, the Temple, 1710, and at other places.

[165] See *The Lancashire Library*, p. 413. All of these Sermons are scarce.

[166] College books. The name is spelt as above, not *Wareing*.

[167] Thomas Parkinson was a collateral ancestor of the late Canon Parkinson, D.D., in whose *The Old Church Clock* some extracts from Thomas Parkinson are quoted. The *Diary* is still in the possession of one of the family.

executrix; the witnesses to the signatures were, Richard Whitehead, Dorothy Whitehead, and Thomas Parkinson.[169]

John, the only son of this vicar, died 24 October 1716 (see p. 94).

In St. Nicholas' Church, Liverpool, on the north east side of the chancel, is a plain tablet, inscribed:

"Elizabeth, relict of Ald. Baldwin of Wigan, interred near this place, January 24 1733, aged 84; also Sarah, wife of Thomas Baldwin, M.A., and daughter of John Waring of Liverpool, Esq., May 22 1743."

Near to this, another tablet records:

"Near this place lies interred the bodies of Richard Gardner of Liverpool, and Elizabeth (daughter of John Waring of Liverpool, Gent.) his wife.

He } died { 6 April 1700.
She } { 10 August 1721.

Also John, Richard, John, Ann, Nicholas and William, their children Also, John Waring, aforesaid,[170] and Victoria, his wife, they both died anno domini 1719."

THOMAS HAYWARD, 1722–31.

Thomas Hayward was the third son of Thomas Hayward of Warrington, solicitor, and Dorothy his wife, daughter of Ralph Markham of the Meadows, near Wigan, Esq., M.P., and grandson of George Hayward of Keckwick; he was born at Warrington on 5 February 1695–6.[171]

He matriculated at Brasenose College, Oxford, 3 March 1712–13, graduated B.A. 10 October 1716, and M.A. 9 July 1719, and on 29 March following was nominated Head Master of the Grammar School of Warrington.

On 4 March 1722–3 he was presented to the vicarage of Gar-

[169] The seal a bull's head issuant from a crown.

[170] John Waring was buried 26 February, and Victoria his wife, 28 July.

[171] The genealogical details of the Hayward family are from *MS.* pedigrees (compiled by Joseph Hunter, and registered at college of arms) in possession of William Beamont, Esq., and from details supplied by J. F. Marsh, Esq. (See also *Tran. of Hist. Soc. of Lanc. and Ches.*, vol. viii, pp. 69–70.

stang on the nomination of Silvester Richmond; the *Diary* of Thomas Parkinson (before mentioned) furnishes the following facts:

"23 March 1722–3, after dinner I went to meet the new vicar, M^r^ Tho^s^ Hayward, whom I inducted according to the form in the *vade mecum*"; on the following day "M^r^ Hayward read prayers at church, both before noon and after, and performed all things according to order relating to his institution and induction, I preached"; on Easter Day, 14 April 1722–3, "M^r^ Hayward preached, and we administered the sacrament to 285 communicants."

Although the vicar attended his church on all festivals and high-days, he was practically non-resident, and was actively engaged in his scholastic duties at Warrington. About the year 1728 the chapel of Sankey near Warrington was rebuilt and placed under episcopal government, and Mr. Hayward was appointed its incumbent; he resigned the living of Garstang in July 1731, but retained his office at the Grammar School until his death; he was buried at Warrington 2 September 1757.

Dr. Percival, who was one of Mr. Hayward's pupils, describes him as "an able but severe master, an admirable scholar, and a very useful man."[172] He was twice married, first, at St. Sepulchre's, Northampton, on 28 November 1717, to Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Jarret Lestock of Ashton, in the county of Northampton, Esq. (she died January 1742–3), by whom he had issue: Thomas (died in infancy), Thomas (twice married but died *s.p.*), Richard (died in infancy): Francis Hayward, M.D., who died at Bath 1831, aged 91, and had issue, four sons and five daughters, one of whom, Mary, married the Rev. Joseph Hunter, F.S.A., the historian of Hallamshire; Richard, died *s.p.*; Elizabeth, died in infancy; Dorothy, married Stephen Bromley of Wigan; Margaret, who was four times married, one of the husbands being Thomas Jollie; Ann, married Alexander Radcliffe; and Mary, died young. The Rev. Thomas Hayward married, secondly, at Sankey 13 October 1745, Margaret, the daughter of Nicholas

[172] He is mentioned also in the *Remains of John Byron*, vol. i, p. 315.

Pennington, M.A., rector of Witham, Sussex, and had issue, Robert Markland, Nicholas, Margaret, Ellen, and Frances.

LEGH RICHMOND, 1731–50.

Legh Richmond, born in 1703, was the second son of Silvester Richmond of Acton Grange (see p. 86); he was originally intended for the army, but was afterwards educated for the church by the Rev. Dr. Wilson, Bishop of Sodor and Man, with whom he resided for some years on that island.

On 14 July 1731, he was presented by his father to the vicarage of Garstang, and shortly afterwards he married Mary, the daughter of Henry Legh of High Legh, Cheshire, Esq., and Lætitia his wife, daughter of Sir Richard Brook of Norton, Baronet.

Legh Richmond is said to have been distinguished for his active loyalty during the rebellion of 1745, which added to his high character as a pious, diligent, and able clergyman, procured for him the gift of the valuable rectory of Stockport, by George Warren, Esq. (afterwards Sir George), to which he was instituted, 2 January 1749–50, and in a few months afterwards he resigned Garstang. He was a Justice of the Peace for the county of Chester. He died at Scarborough, 22 June 1769, and was buried there. A monument in the chancel of Stockport church is inscribed as follows :

M.S.
Reverendi Viri Legh Richmond,
hujus Ecclesiæ per viginti fere annos rectoris,
morum integritate, mansuetudine, temperantiâ,
animi liberalitate, constantia, tranquillitate,
et quod cæteris omnibus præstat
pietate verè Christianâ
insigniti.
Pastoris boni fidelisque munus alacriter explevit,
suæ pariter ac aliena salutis memor
otium in urbanis erga amicos officiis,
in strenuis erga rem publicam studiis,
omne contrivit.

Dum legum auctoritatem summâ cum fide,
atque diligentiâ latius diffunderet,
dum improborum civium libidines castigaret,
nihil ei sanctius et antiquius erat,
quam innocentiam vi oppressam fortiter vindicare,
miserorum labores, pauperumque inopiam sublevare,
lites denique inter vicinos temerè concertantes
Componere.
Inimicos non habuit, nisi impios et nefarios homines
quibus nulla lex, nulla religio nullus existimationis
pudor.
Postquam sexaginta et sex annos cum maxima laude
feliciter compleverat,
uxore, liberis, et plurimis amicis,
flebilis decessit
decimo calendar. Julii A. Sal. Hum. 1769.
Monumentum hoc qualecunque sit,
ne testimonium deesset pietatis,
erga parentem optime de suis meritum
posuit filius.

Legh Richmond's widow died in 1789, aged 85. They had issue, six daughters and two sons, viz., Lœtitia, baptized at Daresbury, 14 March 1734,[173] and died in 1784; Frances, baptized at Garstang, 8 May 1737, and died 1820; Mary, baptized at Garstang, 20 March 1738–9, and died 1784; George, baptized at Garstang, 13 October 1740, and died in infancy; Henry (of whom hereafter); Anne, baptized at Garstang, 20 July 1743, and died 1809; Sarah, baptized at Garstang, 16 September 1744, and buried the 18th; and Dorothy, baptized at Garstang, 24 May 1745, and buried the 26th. Henry Richmond, the second and only son who reached maturity, was born at Garstang, and baptized there the 22 December 1741.[174] After his father's removal to Stockport he was sent to the Grammar School at Macclesfield, from whence he pro-

[173] Legh Richmond is described in the Register as of Acton Grange, so at that time he was a non-resident vicar.

[174] It has frequently appeared in print that he was born at Stockport.

ceeded to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1764, M.A. 1767, and was elected a Fellow in 1766.

About the year 1769 he settled as a physician[175] in Liverpool, where he married his cousin (see p. 86) Catharine, the daughter of John Atherton of Walton Hall, Esq. In 1782 he removed to Bath, where he resided until his death, 4 October 1806, aged 64; a tablet in the chancel of the church at Stockport was erected to his memory.[176] His widow died 30 January 1819, in her eighty-fourth year, and was buried at Lancaster.[177] He had issue, six children, of whom three, John, Mary Anne, and Henry, died in infancy; Frances, married Samuel Powell, Esq., of Okeover Hall, in the county of Stafford, and had issue, Catherine, married Thomas Hopper, Esq., and left no issue, and Legh Richmond, the eldest son, who became rector of Turvey in Bedfordshire, and is universally known as the author of the *Dairyman's Daughter*, of which several editions of 20,000 each were sold in a very short time, and the copies which have been circulated in England are estimated at something over 2,000,000, whilst its foreign circulation must have been immense, as it has been translated into almost every European language.[178]

THOMAS HUNTER, 1750–55.

This vicar was born at Kendal in Westmoreland, and was there baptized on 30 March 1712. He was the eldest son of

[175] He is always described as "M.D."

[176] See Earwaker's *East Cheshire*, p. 371

[177] See Grimshawe's *Memoirs of Rev. Legh Richmond*, p. 437.

[178] Legh Richmond died in 1827. He married Mary, daughter of J. W. Chambers of Bath, Esq. (she died in 1873, aged 95), and had issue: Samuel Nugent Legh, died *s.p.*; Mary Catherine, married the Rev. James Marshall, vicar of Christ church, Clifton; Frances, married, first, G. Farish, Esq., second, Rev. J. Harris; Henrietta Ann, married Rev. J. Ayre; Thomas Henry Wilberforce, died *s.p.*; Henry Silvester, rector of Wyck Rissington, who died 1872, and had issue three sons and three daughters (from one of whom, Miss Richmond, I am indebted for many interesting details about the family); Legh Brooke, died *s.p.*; Catherine, married T. D. Close, Esq.; Legh Serle, married, first, Cecilia, daughter of Alexander Cheyne, Esq., second, Georgiana, daughter of Rev. T. S. Grimshawe, vicar of Biddenham, Beds. (issue by second wife); Theophilus Pellat, died *s.p.*; Charlotte Elizabeth, married the Rev. Charles Bowen, rector of St. Mary's, Chester; Atherton Edward, died *s.p.*

William Hunter of Strickland Gate, in that town, by Margaret his wife (*née* Fleming); his grandfather (who also lived at Strickland Gate) was Thomas Hunter.[178]

He was educated at the Kendal Free Grammar School, and having been nominated to one of the scholarships open to the scholars of that school,[179] he proceeded to Queen's College, Oxford, where he was admitted 2 July 1733;[180] he left the university without taking a degree, and on 2 August 1737 was appointed Head Master of the Blackburn Grammar School, and some time afterwards was instituted to the curacy of the old, and then dilapidated, chapel of Balderstone.[181]

Whilst at Blackburn he married, 28 February 1738, Mary, the widow of Hugh Baldwin of Blackburn, gentleman.[182] In Nichols' *Literary Anecdotes* (vol. ix, p. 579) is the following notice of Hunter as a schoolmaster:

"In the year 1745, when the northern counties were greatly terrified and alarmed with the invasion of the Scottish rebels, I was put under the care of the Rev. Mr. Thomas Hunter, who had the best school at Blackburn of any gentleman in the county. This most worthy precepter began and concluded every his school with some select part of the liturgy. This most learned and worthy clergyman, in the year 1749, wished to place me at Queen's College, Oxford, to which he belonged, but my father, who was a stiff presbyterian, I believe would have died if he had seen me in a surplice."

He was presented by Silvester Richmond to the vicarage of Garstang 30 May 1750, and at the same time, or thereabouts, he resigned his appointments in Blackburn.[183] On 18 April 1755

[178] William Hunter had also a daughter Margaret, baptized 26 February 1710, and a son William, baptized 26 October 1717. (For these extracts from the Register of Kendal I have to thank G. E. Moser, Esq., F. R. Hist. S.)

[179] There are seven small exhibitions to Queen's College from this school.

[180] On College Roll his father is described as "Pleb."

[181] *Bishops' Register*, Chester. He was described as the curate of Balderstone on his appointment to Garstang.

[182] Local Gleanings, *Manchester Courier* (vol. xxix). Her first husband died in January 1736–7, aged 30.

[183] *Bishops' Register*, Chester (29 August 1750, his successor at the Grammar School was elected).

he was collated to the vicarage of Weaverham in Cheshire, and in the same year resigned Garstang.

The following extract is from the *Newcastle Journal* of 4 May 1771:

"The University of Oxford have been pleased to confer on the Rev. Thomas Hunter, vicar of Weaverham, the degree of M.A., in the most honourable manner they could, on account of that literary excellence he is eminently possessed of, and which he has particularly displayed in a late learned performance, entitled a sketch of the *Philosophical character of the late Lord Viscount Bolingbroke.* The motion came from the Rev. Dr. Markham, bishop of Chester, and dean of Christ Church, Oxford, was proposed by Dr. Fothergill, provost of Queen's College, and gladly embraced by all the doctors and heads of houses."

Thomas Hunter retained his last preferment for the rest of his life. On the north side of the communion table in Weaverham church a mural monument records:

"Near this place are interred the remains of the Rev. Thomas Hunter, M.A., by diploma from the University of Oxford, late vicar of this parish, who died September 1 1777, aged 67.[184] Also of Mary, his wife, who died 10 March 1782, aged 71."

His death is recorded in the *Cumberland Paquet,* 16 September 1777, as follows:

"On Monday, 1st inst., died, lamented by the learned, esteemed by the wise, and revered by the good (a character how sacred), the Rev. Thomas Hunter, M.A., vicar of Weaverham, a native of Kendal, and author of *Observations upon Tacitus*, &c., with many other ingenious and moral pieces heretofore and hereafter to be published.

"The scholar may lament the extinction of a scholar, and the religious may bewail the decease of a steady and able apologist for the truth of God, but their concern is partiall and their loss elsewhere abundantly supplied. Religion will never want its advocates, nor the sciences their professors, those only who were benefited by the sanctity of his private example, and blessed by his endearing domestic virtues, can form a just estimate of his merit and pay to his memory that profuse tribute of unaffected mourning which it claims and even enacts from all who knew him."

[184] He was only 65 years and 6 months old, see p. 193.

For some years before his death he was blind, and this heavy affliction he alludes to in his preface to *A Sketch of Character of Lord Bolingbroke*, saying, that living for "many years deprived of the benefit of sight," and being "with reluctance drawn from serenity and the shade to the present publication, desirous as he was, could he have prevailed with his friends to steal through the world in silence, and that this, among the amusements of his darksome hours, should have been buried in the same dust with his last remains." This was written in 1770.

Thomas Hunter had issue, Thomas and Joseph, born at Blackburn, and died in infancy (August 1745); William, born at Blackburn 1741; and Thomas, born at Blackburn in 1748.[185] He succeeded his father as vicar of Weaverham, but resigned the living in 1796. He was the author of "A Sermon preached in the parish church of Saint Nicholas, on Wednesday, May ninth 1787, at the Annual Meeting of the Trustees of the Infirmary in Liverpool," and he was then chaplain to the Duke of Athol.

The following is believed to be a complete list of Thomas Hunter, the elder's, works:

"A Letter to the Honourable Col. John —— in Flanders, on the Subject of Religion, by T. Hunter of Blackburn." Printed in London for J. Clarke, under the Royal Exchange, and E. Smith, Bookseller in Preston, Lancashire, 1744.

"A Letter to a Priest of the Church of Rome on the subject of Image Worship."

"A Funeral Sermon on the death of William Stratford, Esq., LL.D., who died 7 September 1753, by the Rev. Thomas Hunter, vicar of Garstang." 1754.

"Observations on Tacitus, in which his character, as a writer and an historian, is impartially considered and compared with Livy, by the Rev. Thomas Hunter, vicar of Garstang in Lancashire." London, 1752, 8vo, pp. 296.

"The *Monthly Review*, vol. vi, p. 441, refers to the above in the following terms: 'Our author in the second part of his work compares

[185] Local Gleanings, *Manchester Courier* (vol. xxix).

Tacitus with Livy, and is equally judicious in the commendations he bestows on the latter as he is in the censure which he passes on the former.'"

"An Historical Account of Earthquakes, by the Rev. Thomas Hunter, vicar of Weaverham." Liverpool 1756.

"National Wickedness, the cause of National Misery." A Sermon preached at Weaverham, 6 February 1756.

"A Sketch of the Philosophical character of the late Lord Viscount Bolinbroke, by Thomas Hunter, vicar of Weaverham in Cheshire." London, 1770, 8vo, pp. xvi, 349. A second edition was published in London in 1776, 8vo, pp. 267. A not very flattering review of this work appeared in the *Annual Register* for 1770 (vol. xiii, p. 253); and *Warburton's Letter to Hurd*, cciv, contains the following notice of it and its author: "He is a good man; but in this book I think he has shewn himself very absurd and indiscrete. Absurd in florid declamation, and indiscrete, as well as very injudicious, in the most extravagant enconium of Bolingbroke's parts that ever was; even to say, p. 323, he reasoned with a pride of a superior spirit, and I had almost said (says he) with the faculties of an Angel."

"Moral Discourses on Providence and other important subjects, by Thomas Hunter, M.A., vicar of Weaverham in Cheshire." Warrington, printed by W. Eyres, 1774.[186] A second edition printed for T. Cadell. London, 1776.

The *Critcal Review* (vol. xxviii, p. 254) was severe on this work on account of its inaccuracy, and specially mentions the use of "was" for "were," and asks, "Why do classical scholars subject themselves to the remark too often justly made, that they do not understand, or at least attend to the principles of English Grammar"; the reviewer adds, "We bear testimony to the learning and ingenuity of this writer, as we are informed that he is a gentleman of respectable character, that he has been afflicted many years with blindness, that under this affliction he has employed himself in educating pupils, and that this publication is intended to assist him in the just and most indispensable office of charity and benevolence — the support of his family."

JAMES PEDDER, 1755–72.

James Pedder, the ninth son of Richard Pedder (see p. 87),

[186] This volume contains a list of nearly 1000 subscribers.

was baptized at Preston 25 July 1731, and no doubt received his education at the Free Grammar School of that town. On 29 January 1749, he was admitted to Queens College, Cambridge, where he took his B.A. degree 12 October 1753, and two years afterwards (3 September 1755), he was presented by his father to the vicarage of Garstang. He married Jane, the daughter of John Bowes of Lancaster, Esq., and had issue: James, born 21 October 1765, died 3 September 1783, *s.p.*; John (vicar of Garstang, see below); and Margaret, born 9 February 1761, married David Campbell, M.D., of Lancaster, and left no issue. James Pedder died 29 April 1772, and was buried at Garstang. His widow died at Lancaster, and was buried there.

JAMES FISHER, 1772–94.

On 11 October 1762, James Fisher was licensed to the curacy of St. Thomas's church (see p. 103), which he resigned on his institution to the vicarage on 29 June 1772. He was presented by "James Pedder of Preston, gentleman, an infant, by the advice and approbation of Edward Pedder, Thomas Pedder, and John Bowes, his uncles and guardian."[187] On 16 August 1794, he resigned the living, and is said to have gone to Lancaster; he was, however, buried at Garstang 11 September 1797, aged 81 years.[188] James Fisher's daughter Ann married, at Garstang 17 October 1781, Robert Moon of the same parish, yeoman, whose grandson, Mr. Edward Moon of the Lawn, Aigburth, Liverpool, at his sole expense, built the new Kirkland school.

JOHN PEDDER, 1794–1835,

Was the second son of James Pedder, the last vicar but one. At the time of his father's death he was only four years old, being born at Garstang 19 December 1767; his mother afterwards removed to Lancaster, and he was sent to the Grammar School there, and subsequently placed under a private tutor (the

[187] *MS.* in Church chest.

[188] In a letter from the bishop of Chester to Mr. Pedder, it appears that in April 1792, James Fisher was in his 76th year.

Rev. Thomas Starkie, vicar of Blackburn), and proceeded to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated A.B. 1791, and M.A. 1794, and on the 29 August in the same year he was instituted to the vicarage of Garstang, of which he was the sole patron.

He married, first, Isabella, the daughter of William Fletcher of Lancaster, Esq., and had issue: James (vicar of Garstang, see below); Isabella, born 1797, married William Moss of Stoke Newington, Esq., secretary to the Bishop of Lincoln, by whom she had issue, John Pedder Fletcher Moss, born 13 June 1838, died 24 November 1846. John Pedder's first wife died 5 October 1798, and he married, secondly (8 March 1801), Elizabeth, the daughter of Roger Taylor of Ulverston, Esq., who survived her husband upwards of twenty years, and died 5 June 1857, aged 83 years; by this marriage there was issue: Ellen, who died in infancy; Maria, died 1837, unmarried; Margaret, married the Rev. B. Beevor, vicar of Henley, and had no issue; John (vicar of Garstang, see p. 200); Jane, died *s.p.*; Eliza Ann, married the Rev. Henry Milward, eldest son of admiral Milward; Thomas, died at Finsthwaite house, buried at Garstang October 1872, *s.p.*; Edward, died at Garstang November 1835, *s.p.*; Richard, (mayor of Preston 1848-9), married Mary, the daughter of William Birley of Kirkham, Esq. (see p. 87); Joseph, died at Colombo, in Ceylon, 25 July 1841; and Wilson (the present vicar). On the 8 December 1802, the Rev. John Pedder (the father) was appointed a Justice of the Peace for the county of Lancaster. He died at the vicarage 6 May 1835 (see p. 97), and was buried in the north aisle of the chancel.

JAMES PEDDER, 1835–56.

He was the eldest son of the last vicar; was born at Church Town 13 July 1796, and matriculated from Christ's College, Cambridge. where he graduated B.A. 1819, and M.A. 1829. His first appointment was to the curacy of St. Thomas's church, Garstang (see p. 104); he was presented to the vicarage in June 1835.

James Pedder married Elizabeth, the daughter of Edward Greenhalgh of Myerscough hall, Esq., and died without issue 13 December 1855, and was buried in the parish church of Garstang. His widow married the Rev. Henry Pattinson of Melmerby, in Cumberland.

JOHN PEDDER, 1856–59,

Was the second son of the Rev. John Pedder (see p. 199). He was born at Garstang 5 July 1803, and received his early education at the Churchtown school, under Mr. Cornthwaite, afterwards going to the Giggleswick Grammar School, and ultimately to St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. and M.A.

After leaving the university, he was for twelve years curate to his father, and after his decease curate of Kirkham for ten years. He inherited from his uncle, Roger Taylor, Esq., Finsthwaite house, near Ulverston, where he resided at the time his brother (the Rev. James Pedder) died, when he was presented to the Garstang vicarage (February 1856). He married Margaret, the eldest daughter of James Pedder of Preston, banker,[189] and Jane his wife, daughter of Richard Newsham of Preston, Esq. He only held the living three years, and was buried at Garstang parish church 16 July 1859, leaving no issue. He was succeeded by his brother,

THE REV. WILSON PEDDER, M.A., 1859.

The present vicar was instituted 18 October 1859. He was educated at Shrewsbury, under Dr. Butler, graduated at Brasenose College, Oxford, B.A. 1840, M.A. 1842; ordained by the Bishop of Bath and Wells 1841; he was Vice-principal of Wells Theological College till 1847, when he was appointed vicar of Compton Dando, Somerset, and was presented to Garstang on the death of his brother John 1859, by Richard Pedder and Thomas Pedder, patrons.

[189] James Pedder was the son of Edward Pedder of Bispham Lodge, Esq., and grandson of Edward Pedder of Preston (see p. 87).

CHAPTER VI.

THE PUBLIC CHARITIES.

CHURCHTOWN (OR KIRKLAND) FREE SCHOOL.

THIS, the oldest school in the parish, was founded in, or soon after, 1602, as in that year Thomas Cottam, public notary, by his Will dated 3 May, gave the sum of 5*l.* towards a Free School to be erected in Kirkland, to which was added 100 marks from Walter Rigmayden, and 5*l.* left by Mary Corleye.[1]

The gift from Walter Rigmayden was in danger of being lost, as Richard Green, who, in 1624, was the sole surviving executor of Sir Thomas Gerard, who had purchased the manor of Garstang from the administrators of Walter Rigmayden (see p. 47), failed to pay over the money; but an inquisition being, in consequence, held by the Bishop of Chester at Wigan, 27 January 1625, he was ordered "forthwth to pay unto the hands of the vicar of Garstang and the churchwardens, now being in y^{e} presence of y^{e} Lord Bishop of Chester, or his Chancellor in his absence, the summe of one hundred marks, and the use thereof since xxxvth of July last past, or otherwise answere the use of that hundred marks after the rate of 8^{l} in the hundred since the sayd time."[2]

By indenture dated 12 October 1635, Thomas Sherburne of Little Mitton, Esq., and Robert Sherburne, his son and heir, sold certain of the demesne lands of Catterall to William Parkinson, Dutton Lord Gerard, Augustine Wildbore Doctor in Divinity, John Butler gent., son and heir of John Butler of Kirkland, Esq., Richard Whittingham of Claughton, George Barnes of Stubbins in the said town, Robert White of Kirkland, Robert

[1] *Harl. MSS.*, No. 2176, fol. 38. [2] *Harl. MSS.*, fol. 46 b.

Pleasington of Kirkland, Edward Gervas of Nether Wyresdale, William Baylton, the younger, of Barnacre, Christopher Saul of Winmarleigh and John Adamson of Catterall, gentlemen, to hold the same as trustees for 1000 years, with a proviso that the same was to become void upon the payment of 100*l.* upon any 2nd day of February before 1st March 1640, and a yearly sum of 8*l.* Which sum of 100*l.* was originally given by several persons for the erecting and maintaining a Free School, which was afterward erected in Kirkland.

In 1697 William Parkinson was the sole surviving trustee, and (the 100*l.* not having been paid) he assigned his interest to Dr. Wroe the vicar, Alexander Butler of Kirkland, Esq., Richard Longworth of Upper Rawcliffe, Richard Whitehead, formerly of Cleveley, and now of Claughton, gent., and others, who, in February 1709, having received the 100*l.*, released the mortgaged premises[3] to the owner of Catterall.

Another benefactor to this school was Thomas Richardson of Myerscough, who, by Will dated 27 March 1615, left 40*l.* to his brother William Richardson, to be expended on the purchase of lands, the income from which was to be given annually to the poor of Myerscough and Bilsborrow.[4] In accordance with this bequest, property in Myerscough park was purchased, which, in 1637, was held by Jennet Richardson (probably the widow of Thomas Richardson), after whose death it was to descend to her son Thomas Richardson, with remainder to William Richardson his brother, and his heirs, with remainder to John Richardson; the profits arising from the same to be devoted towards the maintenance of the schoolmaster at the school of Garstang.

Thomas Richardson (the son of Jennet) died 15 March 1637; William, her son and heir, being nearly two years old.[5]

[3] Title Deeds of Catterall. [4] *Harl. MSS.*, No. 2179, fol. 39.

[5] *Inq. Post. Mort.*, xxviii, No. 76 (Record Office). There is no evidence to show why the money was invested for the schoolmaster, but there can be no doubt but that it was so invested, unless we presume that T. Richardson left other money for that purpose, in which case the 40*l.* was lost.

William Baylton of Barnacre, gentleman, by Will dated 23 July 1679, left 5*l.* to the "Free School of Garstang" (see *post*).

Margaret Butler, the daughter of Alexander Butler of Kirkland, by Will dated 17 January 1778, bequeathed to her nephew Alexander Butler 100*l.*, the interest of which was to be paid to the schoolmaster, and 200*l.* for the building of a schoolmaster's house.

Jane Butler (sister to Margaret Butler) by her Will dated 28 April 1788, left 40*l.* to be invested for the use of the master, and 200*l.* for the same purpose, but on the condition that he should teach, "without demanding quarterage," any number of boys and girls (not exceeding eight) to be, from time to time, nominated by the owners of Kirkland hall.

In 1811, Mrs. Anne Cromblehome (another daughter of Alexander Butler), by Will dated 11 August, left 200*l.*, the interest of which was to be paid to the schoolmaster for his teaching three poor children of the township, nominated by the proprietor of Kirkland hall.

In 1869 the total sum invested was 785*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.*[6] The trustees are the Vicar of Garstang and the owner of Kirkland hall for the time being.

A new school was erected in 1812, the old one, which was on the opposite side of the road, having become too small. The present building was opened in June 1876, and the entire cost of its erection was defrayed by Mr. Edward Moon of Aigburth, near Liverpool, who was educated here, and whose grandmother was the daughter of the Rev. James Fisher, vicar of the parish (see p. 198).

THE HEAD MASTERS.

NICHOLAS BRAY, in October 1625, had been "sometime schoolmaster of Garstang" (see p. 150), and was at the same time curate of Garstang chapel; he was appointed vicar of St. Michael's-le-Wyre, 30 December 1628, but for some reason,

[6] *Charity Com. Report*, 1815–35, and 1869.

in the April following, he resigned his appointment, only, however, to be again instituted, as in April 1630, he was, for the second time, vicar of St. Michael's[7] (see p. 135).

John Vicars in his *Dagon demolished*[8] gives twenty "admirable examples of God's severe justice and displeasure against the subscribers of the late engagement against our lawfull sovereign, king Charles the second"; one of them refers to this vicar of St. Michael's, who, he writes, "having once been a very zealous Presbyterian to see too—at last for the gaining of an augmentation to his living, took the engagement, turned a great zealot for the independent faction, and immediately after, an order comming for the pulling down of the late king's arms in churches, he was hot therein, that he would needs (as he did) pull them down himself, and sent the boards, on which the king's arms were painted, home to his house, intending to have made a doore of them to one of his rooms of his house; but it pleased the Lord presently to strike him with a sudden and violent sickness, whereof he presently dyed, and those boards were made his coffin to bury him in." The question of taking down the royal arms in churches and public places was referred to a committee of the House of Commons 3rd August 1649, and on the 9th August an order was made to demolish and destroy them, so that Nicholas Bray must have died in August 1649, or shortly afterwards.

One of the earliest scholars of this school, William Cape, who, in December 1638, wishing to go to Ypres, in Flanders, attempted to pass as a Walloon (being a Roman Catholic), but was detected and brought before the mayor of Dover, to whom he stated that he "was 35 years old, was born at Garstang in Lancashire, and brought up at the parish school: until about 24 followed husbandry, afterwards served Mr. Clayton of Preston and Mr. Matthews of Woodford, Dorset, with whom he went to Flanders (about April and May last) and returned in the June following,

[7] *Bishops' Register*, Chester. Possibly he may only have tendered his resignation. The expression used is, "resigned his living into the hands of the king."

[8] Now very scarce; printed in London 1660.

and since has been in London." He had to take the oath of allegiance, and was then allowed to proceed.[9]

JOHN DUGDALE. On 29 October 1629, was baptized John, son of "Mr. John Dugdale, schoolmaster of Kirkland." Possibly this is the "Mr. Dugdale" who was a candidate in 1628 for the mastership of the Kirkham Free Grammar School.[10]

JO. WOODS. The baptism of his son Augustine is recorded in the *Registers* 24 September 1640; he is called "Ludi-magister de Kirkland."

NICHOLAS BALARD took the "Protestation" in 1641, and was living in Claughton.

JOHN STURZAKER, gentleman, was appointed 1 February 1688, by Dame Elizabeth Gerard, "guardianess" of the Hon. Lady Elizabeth Gerard, daughter and heiress of Digby Lord Gerard, deceased.[11]

THE REV. WILLIAM WILSON was appointed by the Rev. Thomas Waring, the vicar, Alexander Butler, Esq., and Charles Sallom, trustees, 20 April 1719. He (and his twin brother, Edward) matriculated from Queen's College, Cambridge, 22 March 1688-89, aged 15. He was son of William Wilson of Windermere.

THE REV. MR. CLEGG held the mastership in December 1729 (see monument in church, p. 96). He was, at the same time, "Minister of the Chapel of Ellel and Shireside."

THE REV. JOHN HUNTER, nominated by the vicar and

[9] *State Papers*, Dom. Ser., cccc, iv.
[10] *History of Kirkham*, p. 138.
[11] *Bishops' Register*, Chester.

Charles Sallom 4 April 1737. He was also curate of Garstang chapel.[12] He resigned the mastership before October 1741.

JOHN BRAITHWAITE, appointed 7 October 1741, by Alexander Butler, John Hunter (curate of St. Thomas's), William Crombleholme (vicar of St. Michael's), and the vicar.[13]

NICHOLAS PARKER was nominated 24 May 1749,[14] and only held the post a short time, as on 15 August following he was elected usher of the Blackburn Grammar School.

JOHN LOWES was appointed 17 December 1750.

JOHN RICHARDSON, nominated by Alexander Butler, Esq., 11 April 1758.

THOMAS LONGWORTH was appointed 31 May 1768, by Alexander Butler.

HENRY FOX was master from 1773 to 1784; he was born at Kilntrees, in Cabus, and was parish clerk as well as schoolmaster; he was succeeded by

JOHN CORNTHWAITE, who was appointed in 1793, and resigned in 1829, having held the post for thirty-five years; he was a native of Lower Wyresdale, and was educated at the Lancaster Grammar School; he combined the three offices of schoolmaster, parish clerk, and magistrates' clerk; he died 5 May 1842, aged 73,[15] and was buried at Garstang (Church Town). During his mastership there were about 135 scholars.

[12] *Bishops' Register*, Chester.

[13] School *MSS.*

[14] *Ibid.*

[15] From the Garstang Corporation Records he appears, in 1789, to have the salary for teaching the school there, *pro. tem.*

JOHN ARMER was appointed by the late Thomas Cole Butler, Esq. (whose local agent he was) in March 1829, and died 1872. He was a native of Westmoreland. The present master,

JAMES BILSBOROUGH NEWSHAM, was appointed in June 1876.[16]

GARSTANG SCHOOL.

In 1756 the Right Honourable Sir Edward Walpole, at the request of the bailiff and burgesses of Garstang, gave a plot of ground, called Croston's Waste, upon which to erect a school, which was to be endowed with the sum of 150*l.* which had been given for that purpose by John Morland of Winmarleigh.

The land was granted for 200 years, at an annual rental of 2*s.* 6*d.* The 150*l.* was paid to the corporation on completion of the school, and applied by them to pay off a debt on the Town Hall; the sum of 6*l.* 15*s.* is paid out of the corporation annually to the master, who is obliged to teach free, four scholars appointed by the bailiff.

The schoolmaster has always been appointed by the corporation.

BILSBORROW SCHOOL.

John Cross of Myerscough, gentleman, the founder of this school, was the grandson of John Cross of Barton, yeoman, and the only son of Robert Cross of the same place; he was born in 1682, and died in 1718 without issue; he had two sisters, viz., Ann, born in 1675, and married at Goosnargh, 8 December 1696, to the Rev. Humphrey Briscoe, B.A., vicar of Chipping; and Jennet, born in 1678, and married at Chipping, 8 October 1699, to James Fishwick of Bulsnape hall, Goosnargh, gentleman.

John Cross, by his Will dated 2 June 1718, bequeathed "to William Greenhalgh of Myerscough, Esquire, Richard Whitehead of Claughton, James Fishwick of Goosnargh, and Charles Gibson

[16] The school was closed 1872–76, during rebuilding, and a school near the churchyard was used.

of Preston, gentlemen, and their heirs, as trustees or feoffees," his messuage called Old House, situate in Badsbury in Myerscough, with the lands, &c., thereunto belonging, also the closes of land called Calf Hey and Hollin Hook in Myerscough, to the intent that they may "set up in Badsbury a school for the education of the poor children of Myerscough and Bilsborough in reading, writing, and the principles of the Christian religion according to the doctrine of the Church of England, with power to put in place and displace schoolmaster and scholars at their discretion, my desire being to promote religion and sobriety, especially in young people, and to give them an early sense of their duty to God and man, begging of God Almighty to succeed it to his honour." [17]

The average attendance at this school (which has recently been rebuilt) is now about forty-five, and the income from the endowment over 70*l.*

PILLING SCHOOL.

The founder of this school is unknown, but it was first endowed by Robert Carter, who, by Will dated 31 January 1710, left lands, &c., to establish a school in the township of Preesall, and also a leasehold tenement in Pilling to "a teaching master at Pilling school chosen by my executors and trustees."

This property was afterwards sold, and about nine acres of land purchased with the proceeds, which is worth about 20*l.* a year. In the beginning of this century, the school house was a humble thatched building of brick, stone and turf, which was destroyed by fire in 1814, and was succeeded by a school (built by subscriptions) which accommodated about fifty scholars; this having become to small, in 1856 the present school was erected.[18]

[17] The Will, which is a long one, contains many other charitable bequests; amongst them 7*l.* to the poor of Myerscough, Barton and Bilsborough; 20*l.* to Woodplumpton chapel; 30*l.* to Whitechapel. After leaving legacies, &c., to all the children of his brother-in-law, James Fishwick (whom he makes one of his executors), he leaves the residue to Jennet Fishwick his sister, and her heirs.

[18] *Pilling Church Magazine.* In 1857 a school and master's house were built on the moss for that district. In 1871 a school was opened at Eagland Hill.

CROSS HILL SCHOOL

In Nether Wyresdale, is endowed as follows:

Robert Browne, by Will dated 13 June 1717, devised 20*l.* for the use of the schoolmaster who "should teach, instruct, and catechise children at Cross Hill School." For the same purpose, Richard Browne, by Will dated 5 January 1721, gave the interest of 30*l.*

About 1816 the old school fell into ruin and was rebuilt by subscription, and a master's house and garden added in 1818, when a master was appointed who taught for about five years, and was then dismissed, and for a few years no successor was appointed.

The income for the estate is now over 15*l.* a year.

SCORTON SCHOOL

Was built about 1793 by subscription, on land given by the Duke of Hamilton; it has no endowment, and it is not free, but Margaret Blackburn, daughter of Richard Blackburn of Scorton Hall, by Will dated 15 January 1718, left 40*l.*, the interest of which was to pay "for the learning of poor children of Nether Wyresdale," and the children so provided for are usually sent to this or Cross Hill School.

BROW TOP SCHOOL

In Claughton has no endowment, but, "as long as can be remembered, a dwelling house and three little parcels of garden" have been used as a school, the master being appointed by the inhabitants.[19]

CATON'S GIFTS.

John Caton of Claughton, by Will dated 24 March 1720, gave to the poor householders of Claughton the interest of 40*l.* to be yearly divided amongst them in money or cloth. Christopher Caton, by Will dated 7 April 1721, left to the poor inhabitants

[19] *Charity Com. Report*, 1815–35.

of Claughton 40*l.*, the use and produce thereof to be applied at the discretion of his executors.

Elizabeth Caton of Cabus, also, by Will dated 5 August 1728, bequeathed to the poor of the parish of Garstang the interest of 30*l.*, to be given in money or cloth.[20]

These three legacies were expended in the purchase of a field in Forton, called Round Meadow, containing about four acres. In 1869 the annual income amounted to 16*l.*

CORLESS' GIFT.

John Corless, dying in 1740 or 1741, left 20*l.*, the interest of which was to be given in wheat to the poor of Garstang.

The corporation expended this money when rebuilding the Town Hall in 1755, and pay 1*l.* per annum interest.

VASEY'S GIFT.

Elizabeth Vasey, by Will dated 13 March 1811, gave 20*l.* to certain trustees to invest and pay out of the interest, yearly, 1*s.* a-piece to poor and needy widows, whose legal settlements and residence should be in Garstang, on Christmas Day, the residue of interest to be given to the use of a Sunday School or other laudable object. In 1869 the Charity Commissioners report this as lost "through insolvency of the holder."

BAYLTON'S CHARITY.

William Baylton of Barnacre, gentleman, by his Will dated 23 July 1679, gave to William Brand of Catterall, James Goose of Barnacre, and John Baines of Garstang, a close of land in Barnacre, called Dimples Field, and a close of land in Catterall, called Calder Field, together 12 acres, in trust, to convert the issues of the land towards the maintenance of "such of the poore of the sev[l] Hamletts of Garstange, Barniker, and of the townships of Catterall, as in the discretion of them and their heirs,

[20] *Charity Com. Report*, 1815–35.

and of the next Justice of the Peace to the s^d^ township, for the time being, and the overseer of the poor, or the major part of them, shall be thought most needful to be paid by such proportions as is herein mentioned (that is to say, one half to the poore of Barniker, yearly; and the other half, yearly, between the poore of Catterall and Garstang)." He also left 30*l.* to the poor of Barnacre, 15*l.* to the poor of Catterall, and 15*l.* to the poor of Garstang, to be invested in land.

If the interest of the money and issues of land amounted to above 10*l.* a year clear, the overplus was to be divided amongst the trustees for their pains.

The house in which the testator lived was bequeathed to Thomas Bee, son of William Bee, late of Claughton, deceased; amongst other legacies are, "to the ringers 20*s.*," "to the poore 3*d.* a-piece to be dealt" at his funeral, "to Jane, Ann, John, Alexander, Gerard, and Christopher, sons and daughters of Christopher Parker, Esq., 5*l.* a-piece, and to Mrs. Katherine Parker, his wife, 20*s.* to buy her a ring." His sole executor was Christopher Parker, Esq., of Bradkirk, in Kirkham.

In 1766, purchased land at the top of Forton Moor, called the Moor Intact, and an allotment was made to this in 1790 on the inclosure of Forton Moor.

The income from this charity is 36*l.* per annum.

PARKER'S OR CHORLEY'S CHARITY.

Joseph Chorley, by Will dated 14 Jannary 1747, bequeathed the residue of his estate to his daughter's daughter, Elizabeth Parker of Preston, who, by indenture enrolled in the High Court of Chancery, dated 9 May 1757, granted to certain trustees an annuity or yearly rent charge of 4*l.*, chargeable on his tenements in Fleet Street in Claughton. This was to be divided into four equal parts, one to the poor of Claughton, one to the poor of Catterall, and two to the poor of Preston.

The gift was made (as in the indenture set forth) in consequence of a wish expressed by Joseph Chorley before his death, but not embodied in his Will.

STURZAKER'S GIFT.

From a bond dated 21 November 1792, whereby William Clarkson became bound to Robert Roe of Stalmine, and others of Winmarleigh, to pay 50*l.* with interest at four per cent, described as "the legacy of Gregory Sturzaker of York, left by him for the use of the poor of Winmarleigh, to be distributed amongst the poor labouring men in the Christmas holidays, yearly." This money is still paid.

BLACKBURN'S, JENKINSON'S AND BARTON'S CHARITIES.

Margaret Blackburn of Scorton (before mentioned), gave to the poor of Wyersdale the interest of 50*l.*, to be distributed in money, cloth and necessaries.

John Jenkinson, by Will dated 18 May 1733, bequeathed to the poor of Nether Wyersdale 20*l.*

Henry Barton, by Will dated 16 March 1784, left the residue of his personal estate to trustees, who were to purchase "housing or lands in fee simple," and to apply one moiety of the yearly income (after deducting 6*s.* 8*d.* for their pains), to the use of such poor householders of Nether Wyersdale as shall have "no pension from the town," and the other half in like manner for the poor of Claughton.

Barton's legacy produced 254*l.*, and that amount, together with the 70*l.* from Blackburn and Jenkinson, was laid out in the purchase of Cook Green estate.

CHAPTER VII.

OLD HALLS AND OLD FAMILIES.

WEDACRE OR WOODACRE HALL.

IN the twelfth century (see p. 46) the whole of Wyresdale was probably an almost unbroken forest, and one of the first clearings, upon which would be erected a house, was called Widacre or Wedacre, and gave its name to a family. In the time of Henry III. (1216–72), Adam de Widacre was a witness to a deed, whereby Robert, the son of William, the son of Avicius de Ribbleton, gave certain buildings, &c., in Ribbleton to Roger de Ethelston and Johanna his wife,[1] and 5 Edward I. (1276–77), William de Wedacre and others bore witness to the transfer of tenements in "Fishwic" to Wedrow, the son of Mabil, the daughter of Roger de ffishwic, from Roger, the son of Roger, the son of Alan de ffishwic.[2]

From an ancient document[3] relating to a forest assize held at Lancaster, 15 Edward I. (A.D. 1286), it appears that Roger de Wedacre was one of the Viridars, who were officers presiding in the forest courts of attachments and swainemote, and who were elected annually by the freeholders of the county.

About this time there was living a Hugh de Wedakre,[4] and, in 1340–41, one of the assessors of the "Nonarum Inquisiones" for the hundred of Amounderness was Edmund de Wedacre. After this date the name is rarely met with, and no doubt the

[1] *Harl. MSS.*, No. 2042, fol. 336.
[2] Kuerden *MSS.*, folio vol. in Chetham Library, p. 123.
[3] Record Office, quoted by Baines *Hist. of Lanc.*, vol. i, p. 250, first edition.
[4] Dodsworth *MSS.*, 52 H, 197.

family either became extinct or reduced in the social scale, and in the latter case the name may have easily become corrupted and lost in the host of Whitakers or Whittakers which have since prevailed in Lancashire.

Another of the Viridars in 1286 (and mentioned in the commissions already quoted) was John Rigmayden, whose family shortly afterwards settled at and ultimately became the owners of the manor of Wedacre.

In 16 Edward II. (1322–23), John, the son of John de Rigmayden, held a moiety of Wyresdale (see p. 47), and about the same time (or a little later) John, the son of Thomas Ryggemayden, held there one and a half carve of land by service of a fourth part of a knight's fee, paying yearly two shillings and sixpence.[5]

In a charter relating to Cockersand abbey, dated 37 Edward III. (1363), Thomas de Rigmayden is styled "Lord of the manor of Wedacre, owing suit and service to the abbey."[6]

From an Inquisition taken at Garstang 26 April 1384, we learn that Thomas, the son of Marmaduke de Rigmayden, and the father of John de Rigmayden, whose wife, Johanna, was seized of certain lands and tenements in Garstang, called Yngton-thintill, which had been given by the said Thomas to John his son and Elizabeth his wife, who held the same by service of a rose per annum, whilst the donor held them of the Duchy as parcel of the manor of Wedaker. John Rigmayden died at Wedacre the Thursday next before the feast of Simon and Jude, 3 Richard II. (27 October 1379),[7] his widow, Letitia, died 2 March 1387, holding the third part of the manor of Wedacre in dower.

On 8 May 1478, Nicholas Rygmayden died seized of the manor of Wedacre, which he held of the king as of the Duchy of Lancaster at an annual rent of *2s. 6d.*; the estate was said to be

[5] Chet. Soc., vol. lxxiv, p. 53.

[6] Baines' *Hist. of Lanc.*, vol. ii, p. 534, second edition.

[7] Towneley's *Abstracts of Lanc. Inq. Post Mort.*, Chet. Soc., vol. xcv, p. 12.

Arms. A

Crest. A

AUTHORITIES.

Herald's Visitations, Inq. Post Mort., Charters, Registers, &c.

Eliza
died
1379.

Edmund Skilicorne.[2] = Margaret. = William Bredkirk,[1] *Inq. Post Mort.* 1401. in the county of Lancaster, gent.

family either became extinct or reduced in the social scale, and in the latter case the name may have easily become corrupted and lost in the host of Whitakers or Whittakers which have since prevailed in Lancashire.

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[5] Chet. Soc., vol. lxxiv, p. 53.

[6] Baines' *Hist. of Lanc.*, vol. ii, p. 534, second edition.

[7] Towneley's *Abstracts of Lanc. Inq. Post Mort.*, Chet. Soc., vol. xcv, p. 12.

Rigmayden of Wedacre.

Arms. Argent, three Stags' Heads caboshed, Sable.
Crest. A Stag's Head erased, Sable.

Authorities.
Herald's Visitations, Inq. Post Mort., Charters, Registers, &c.

John Rigmayden. =

John Rigmayden of Wedacre, = Elizabeth, executrix of her husband's
Arm., held half the manor of Wyersdale in 1322. Writ issued to inquire what lands he died possessed of in 1377. Will, living 1382–83.

Marmaduke Rigmayden, =
son and heir (the only authority for this generation is Flower's *Visitation*).

Thomas Rigmayden. = Johanna, who was living in 1387, and was seised
Writ on his death dated 1384. of lands in Garstang, called Yughtenthyrtill

Elizabeth, died before 1379. — John Rigmayden, = Letitia, died 2 March 1387. Held the third part of Wyersdale in dower.
died at Wedacre 27 October 1379.

Richard Rigmayden, died *s.p.*

William Rigmayden. = Elizabeth, = John Townley
Fine for Writ after his death 26 March 1386. Precept issued to sheriff in 1384 to succease outlawry against him for trespass in the chases of Duchy. died 1401. of Townley.

Peter Rigmayden.

Edmund Skillicorne. = Margaret. = William Bredkirk, in the county of Lancaster, gent.
Inq. Post Mort. 1401.

Thomas Rigmayden. = Alice, daughter of Sir —— Crofte of
gave proof of being of full age 1397–8. He was baptized at Garstang church, the sponsors being Thomas Sterescre and Johanna de Kirkland; died 1437. A precept issued 23 August 1440, to escheators, to give Nicholas, his son and heir, livery and seisin of eighth part of the manor of Garstang, and other lands, which his father held conjointly with Alice his wife. Dawton, in the county of Lancaster.

Nicholas Rigmayden of Wedacre. = ... daughter of . . . . Barton of Barton,
He died 8 May 1478 (*Inq. Post Mort.* 19 Edward IV.) in the county of Lancaster, gent.

John Rigmayden, = ... daughter of Sir Richard Radcliffe
died before his father. of Winmarleigh, knt.

Nicholas Rigmayden, = Margaret, daughter and coheir of Sir Robert
heir to his grandfather, aged 30 years 1478; died before his wife. Laurence of Ashton, in the county of Lancaster, knt., she was the founder of chantry in Garstang church. She died 10 August 1516, a widow. Will dated 19 June 1515.

Alice. = William, the son of Robert Butler of Kirkland.

John Rigmayden, = Catherine, daughter of Sir John Pennington of
died before his father. Monkester, in the county of Westmorland, knt.

Thomas. Robert. Richard. Clerk, living 1520. James. Named in the Will of his nephew Thomas, 1520. Nicholas. William. Agnes. = Robert Plessington, living 1520. Margaret. = Richard Banister of Bank. Isabel. = Robert Laurence of Ribbleston.

Thomas Rigmayden, = Jane, daughter of Sir
aged 22 in 1516, heir to his grandfather Nicholas. He died 10 October 1521. His Will dated at Wedacre 12 October 1520. Thomas Langton of Walton. Living 1520.

John Rigmayden, = Mabel, daughter of
named in his brother's Will 1520. Stephen Bateman of Fornebanke in Kendal.

Richard. Named in his brother Thomas' Will 1520.

Margaret. = Gilbert, son of Christopher Barton of Barton.

Elizabeth. = Willinm, son of John Westby of Mowbrick. Will dated 1556.

Richard Duckett of Bolton. = Alice. = Thomas Singleton of Broughton.

Catherine, not married in 1521. = Henry Barton of Barton.

John Rigmayden, son and heir, aged 5 years in 1521; died 9 September 1557. *Inq. Post Mort.* 1558, *s.p.*

Isabel, unmarried in 1521. = Edward, son of Ralph Prestwyche of Holme, in the county of Lancaster.

Cuthbert, son of John Brockholes of Claughton. = Margaret, living 1567; marriage settlement 1527. = George Entwysel of Entwysel.

Helen, unmarried in 1521. = George, son of William Kirkby of Upper Rawcliffe.

John Rigmayden of Newhall in Barnacre, and afterwards of Wedacre, aged over 30 years in 1557; heir to his cousin John, son of Thomas Rigmayden. Died 22 October 1587, buried at Garstang. Will dated 20 October 1587. = Jane, daughter of Francis Morley of Winnington, in the county of Lancaster. Died before her husband.

Thomas.

Jane. = Anthony Fleming of Ridal in Kendal.

Dorothy. = Thomas, son of John Brockholes of Claughton.

. . . . North. = Margaret, living 1587. = Oliver Thornton of Hatherbeck.

Cicely. = Robert Jervis of Garstang.

Walter Rigmayden, = Anne, daughter of Edward Tyldesley
in 1587 aged over 30 years. Married at Garstang 21 May 1573. At the time of his father's death, and afterwards, a lunatic. Died before 1602. of Wyerdley. Died about 1586.

Elizabeth, buried at Garstang 21 January 1572–3, unmarried.

Thomas. Buried 24 March 1585–6.

Jane. Baptized at Garstang 21 February 1575–6. Buried 18 March 1585–6.

Elizabeth. Baptized at Garstang 11 February 1577–8. Buried 4 August 1580.

Marie. Baptized at Garstang 30 July 1580. (Probably died in infancy.)

worth 40*l.* a year clear, and it descended to his grandson, Nicholas, as next heir.[8]

Margaret Rigmayden (the founder of the charity, see p. 90), the widow of Nicholas, died 10 August 1516. She held 40 messuages, 200 acres of land, 40 of meadow, 30 of pasture and 6 of wood, in Garstang for her life, with reversion at her death to her grandson, Thomas Rigmayden, then aged twenty-two years; the lands, &c., were part of the manor of "Wodeacre." Certain other lands, part of the same manor in Holloch, Bernacre and Netherwyresdale, part of the hereditament of the said Thomas, were held of the queen as of the duchy.[9]

Thomas Rygmayden died 10 October 1521, having by deed, dated 2 August in the same year, granted to (Robert?) Plesington and John Rigmayden, gentlemen, and Richard Rigmayden and John Pye, chaplains, his manor of "Weddaker" and other lands, to the uses of his Will, which was dated at Wedacre, 12 October 1520, and contained the following items:[10]

"In first I wyll that my seid feoffes shalbe and stand feoffed of and in trust seised of and in all and eu^{y} the premises and thire apptennces to thonly sole use of me, the said Thomas Rigmayden, for time of all my lyff,..... and after myn decease ..... unto my son and heir if he shall happe to cume to the age of xxi yers, and in which meane tyme I will that myn said feofees shall suffer myn executors to ..... take the yerely profitts of the premises of Wedaker, Garstang, Barnacre, Holothe and Netherwyresdale, to the use of said son and heir. C^{s} to his exhibition unto he shall cume to the age of xxi yers. I wyll that Robt. Plesyngton, John Rygmayden, Ric. Rygmayden and John Pye, shall..... reseyve of myn aforesaid lands and tent^{s} ccc and fyfty marks for the maridge of Isabel, Mergaret and Ellenor, myn daughters, wherof I wyll that Isabell shall have c^{li}, Margaret and Ellenor ayther of theym c marks.[11] Also

[8] Towneley's *Abstracts of Lanc. Inq. Post Mort.*, Chet. Soc., vol. xcix, p. 107.

[9] Duchy Records. *Inq. Post Mort.*

[10] Copy of Will as given in the *Inq. Post Mort.*, the ..... show omissions of repetitions and unnecessary words — the sense of the Will is given entire. The original *MS.* is in a very damaged condition.

[11] This was no doubt allowing for interest.

I wyll that my said feoffes shall delyuer unto my executors xl^{li} for the marige of Kateryne myn sister, at such tyme as she shall happen to be maried. Also . . . . . such sume of money that shall be . . . . . sufficient for the the payment of myn detts . . . . .

"Also that the above named (feoffes) shall make a sufficient astate in lewe unto John Rygmayden, my brother, or certain feoffes to hys use of and in my said lands of the yerly value of xx^{s} . . . . . for his lyff and in lyke man^{r} to Ric. Rygmayden, my brother, beyng of the yerely extent of xx^{s}, also in lyke man^{r} to Robt. Plesyngton, theld^{r} . . . . . of the yerely value of xx^{s}, and also to John Plesynton xx^{s}, ... and in lyke man^{r} to Robt. Plesynton the yonger, and also to William Plesyngton, and to ayther of theym xiij^{s} iij^{d} . . . . . The remaynder therof, aft the decease of eu^{y} of the said John and Ric. Rygmayden, and Robt., John, Robt. and William Plesyngton, ... to my ryght heirs. Also I wyll that my feoffes shall suffer Alyson Reall to haue all her Tent^{mt} rent free unto myn son and heir shall cume to the age of xxi yers. I wyll that Robt. Plesyngton the eld^{r}, an eu^{r} myn aboue named feoffes shall delyuer unto S^{r} John Pye of myn said lands viii^{li}, for to synge for myn soul, and also unto S^{r} Robt. Fox yerely xxvj^{s} vili^{d}, unto my son and heir cum to the age of xx yers. . . . . I wyll that my feoffes shall suff^{r} Jane, my wyff, to haue her thrydds through oute all my land and tent^{s}. And also I the said Thomas, specially, and aboue all things, recommend and bequethe my soule to almyghty god, and to our Lady seynt Mary, and to all the celestiall company of hevyn, and my body to be bered in the church of Seynt Elyn at Garstang. Also I bequethe my best beste to the curate of the said church, in the name of myn mortuar, and I order and make my full dere and welbeloved Jane my wyff, John Rygmayden my brother, James Rygmayden myn Uncle, Robt. Plesyngton myn Uncle-in-law, my executors, that they may provide for all the p'myses, and soe for weale of my Soule and performance of thys my last wyll as they best shall thinke, and wher any dowte may fall, I wyll that my said executors take the counsell and advyse of my dere and welbeloved cosyn Walther Styrkland and Thomas Langton, whome I hertely desir and pray to be supervisers of this my wyll. . . . . In witness wherof to this my wyll, I, the said Thomas Rygmayden, haue sett my seall att Wydaker, the xii daye of October, in the xiith yer of the reign of Kyng Henr. the VIIIth.

"Thes being wytnes and well knowing this my wyll.

"Willm. Travys, William Calut (? Calvert), gentlemen, S^r^ Robt. Walhyll, ꝑoche priest with others."

John Rigmayden (the son of Thomas) died 9 September 1557, being described as of Wedycarrs, Esq., and his *Inq. Post Mort.*, taken at Preston 12 January 1558, shows that he held a moiety of Nether Wyresdale of the crown at an annual rental of 50*l.*; John, the son of his uncle John, was his heir, aged over 30 years.

The John Rigmayden who died in 1557, during the reign of Philip and Mary (1554–58), brought a complaint in the Duchy Court against John Rigmayden of Newhall in Barnacre, gentleman, asserting that the defendant, having got possession of certain deeds, had wrongfully taken possession of lands and tenements in Wedacre and Barnacre called Bradley house, Behouse, Calson house, and Mowcar.

The defendants alleged that the complainant demised the premises to John Rigmaden, father of the defendant, for a term of years not yet expired; he denied having the deeds, and affirmed that from Wedacre he received nothing.[12]

In 16 Elizabeth (1573–4) John Rigmayden (the son of John) on behalf of the queen, filed a bill of complaint against Francis Wyndson, Thomas Bradlye, and Albany Butler, alleging that the queen and he were seized as tenants in common of the manor of "Netherwyrsesdale," also of a waste called "Pylling Mosse," and have there enjoyed the right of turbary, but that one Edmund Wynson of Kirkland, and others, had not only entered upon and taken possession of the said common by force and arms, but had assaulted John Goose of Garstang, husbandman, and Thomas Birches of Wedaker, husbandman, his servants, when digging turves there.

The defendants urged that John Butler, Esq., deceased, was, during his life, seized of the said common, and from him they had obtained the right to dig turves.[13]

[12] *Pleadings, Duchy Records*, vol. vii, No. 21.

[13] *Ibid.*, vol. liv, No. 2.

For the military muster of 1574, John Rigmayden was called on to furnish one light horse, two corslettes, two coats-plate, two pykes, two long bows, two sheffe-arrowes, two steel cappes, one caliver, and one marrione.

In 1574, John Rigmayden purchased the lease of the manor of Garstang (see p. 15). Amongst those presented for recusancy and arraigned before the earl of Derby in the dining hall of Lathom, on 31 July 1567, was John Rigmayden. He answered to the interrogatories that he had within . . . . . months repaired to Garstang church, and there heard divine service, and that he had not intertained or relieved priest unlawfully; at the same time he acknowledged that he had not within twelve months passed received the communion; he (in common with others) was admonished and allowed to depart.[14] Notwithstanding this about the year 1581 he was presented by the vicar of Garstang for having "receipted a priest named Little Dick at Weddaker."

John Rigmayden died 22 October 1587, and was buried at Garstang. He was seized of a moiety of the manor of Nether-Wyresdale, 100 messuages, 80 cottages, 3 water mills, 500 acres of land, 60 acres of wood, 500 acres of moor, and 1000 acres of furze in Wyresdale, Forton, Cabus, and elsewhere in Lancashire."[15]

His Will, dated 20 October 1587, contains the following items (*inter alia*): "my body to decent buryall in the pish churche of Garstange near the place of the buryall of my Father." All his lands, &c., to be "devyded into three equal pts, two pts whereof I gyve to my cousyn Thomas Brockhol of Claughton, Esq., to hold the same after the decease of Walter Rigmayden my son and heire wthout heir to the use of him the s^{d} Thomas Brockhols and his heirs male," failing such heirs then to Elizabeth Braddill, wife of John Braddill, sister of said Thomas Brockholes, and her heirs male or female. The third part "I gyve to my cousyne Gilbert Thornton," to hold the same after decease of my son

[14] *State Papers*, Dom., Eliz., xlviii, No. 367.
[15] *Inq. Post Mort.*, vol. xiv R, No. 87.

Walter. Amongst the annuities named are the following: Thomas ffleeminge, 3*l.*; Gilbert Moreton, 13*s.* 4*d.*; testator's sister, Margaret North, 63*s.* 4*d.*; Charles ffleeming, 33*s.* 4*d.*; Nycholas Holden, 33*s.* 4*d.*; John Rigmayden, *alias* "halte John," 20*s.* Alice Kempe widowe, and Jane Wilson widow, are left for their lives "two windles of oten meale groats and one mett of barlye." "Halte John Rymayden and Robert Baynes" are to have "meat, drink and lodgings at Wedacre duringe their lives." The executors of the Will are James Anderton, the son of Christopher Anderton, Esq., William Urmston of Grayes Inn, and Richard Wolstenholme.

Walter Rigmayden was born before the year 1557 (as he is stated to have been over thirty in 1587). He was married at Garstang church on 21 May 1573, to Anne, the eldest daughter of Edward Tildesley of Weardley, Esq., by Ann his wife, daughter and heiress of William Leyland of Morleys, Esq.; the marriage settlement was dated 4 December 1573. Walter Rigmayden, like his father, was a "recusant," and in 1577 the Lancashire commissioners reported he was worth in lands 40*l.* a year, and "in goods poore." He had issue one son (Thomas) and three daughters, all of whom appear to have died before 1586.[16] Thus the last male of the fine old Lancashire family, being childless, "poor in goods," and persecuted for his religion, became a lunatic, and on 10 November 1587, an *Inquisition* was opened at Preston touching his incapacity to succeed to his father's estate. The original *MS.* is so mutilated and imperfect that the details cannot be deciphered. In 1598, Sir Richard Houghton, as high sheriff of the county, reported to the bishop of Chester that he had apprehended four recusants, viz: "Edw[d] Landrie, W[m] Anderton, John Ashton, and Elizabeth Tyldesley, widow,[17] and taken their bonds," but he adds, "Walter Rigmayden of Weddetar is a Lunatic and has been so these 10 years. I think Mr.

[16] We have no record of the burial of Maria.

[17] Probably the widow of Thomas Tyldesley of Morleys, brother to Walter Rigmayden's wife.

Anderton of Lostock, who has the government of his living, will take orders for his payment of such sums as have been imposed upon him." [18]

The exact date of his death has not been discovered, but it was before the year 1602 (see p. 47), when his executors sold to Sir Thomas Gerard of Gerard his interest in the manor of Garstang. Soon after the death of Walter Rigmayden, Woodacre became the residence of the Fyffe family, but there is no direct evidence that they owned the estate in fee.

Dr. William Fife and Edward Rigby, in 1661, were nominated by the corporation of Preston to represent that borough in Parliament, but the in-burgesses disputed the right of the corporation to elect, and the matter being referred to the committee of privileges and elections, it was decided that "all the inhabitants had voices in the election, and that the majority of such voices were with Dr. Geoffrey Rishton, and not with Dr. Fife." In Ashurst's *Memoir of the Rev. Nathaniel Heywood, Minister of the Gospel at Ormskirk*, is the following anecdote of this Garstang worthy: "In October 1671, Mr. Heywood fell into a malignant fever, which (as his two doctors, Dr. Fife and Dr. Grundy, said) had seized the nerves, and spirit, and brain; he was not in extremity of pain, because (as the physicians said) the disease lay not so much in the blood. Upon the thirteenth day after he began, it was judged that all was over with him. Dr. Fife, a boisterous man, and justice of the peace in the Fylde country, near Garstang, called for a candle and bade him open his mouth, which when he had inspected, he swore a great oath, and said, 'His tongue is as black as a coal; call the mistress of the house,' said he; 'let him set all things in order, and make his will, for he is a gone man.' These words astonished his family, but his own and only surviving sister, being present, and hearing the confident expressions, gathered encouragement, and thought within herself, 'This is but a man and may be deceived, God is

[18] *State Papers*, Dom. Ser., cclxvi, No. 18.

God, and can make his words false.' Thus Dr. Fife left him as hopeless, and said it was in vain to give him anything. But before he (Mr. Heywood) came to his own house at Houghton Tower, a fever violently seized the doctor himself, and in a few days brought him to his end, so he never returned home alive; but from that very day the fever abating, Mr. Heywood began to amend."

Fyfe of Wedacre.

AUTHORITIES.
Dugdale Vis. 1665, *Parish Registers, &c.*

THOMAS FYFE. = ...

John Fyfe, living time of Elizabeth. = Alice, neice of Sir Andrew Corbet of Morton Corbet, in the county of Salop, Knt.

Thomas Fyfe of Spoonley, afterwards of Wedacre, buried at Garstang 9 May 1626. = Isabel, daughter of John Sampson of Adderley, in the county of Salop, buried at Garstang 21 September 1655.

William. Of London, died *s.p.*

John Fyfe, married at Garstang 1 July 1638. Captain of Company raised at Garstang for the Parliament. Slain at siege of Bolton 28 May 1644. = Anne, daughter of John Butler of Kirkland. = Thomas Cole of Coote, aged 38 16 March 1664, son and heir of Robert Cole.

Thomas. Died unmarried.

Frances. = William Cadman.

Katherine. = William Parkinson of Bilsborrow.

Anne. = Gilbert Swartbreke.

Margaret. = Nicholas White.

Elizabeth, married at Garstang 22 September 1653; buried at Rochdale 20 February 1691. = Rev. Henry Pigot, rector of Brindle, and afterwards vicar of Rochdale, where he was buried 10 April 1722.

William Fyfe of Wedacre. Doctor in Physic. Justice of the Peace for the County. Aged 50 in 1665; died in October 1671. Letters of Adm. were granted to his widow in 1671. = Ellen, daughter and coheir of Henry Butler Hackinsall, Esq.

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William Butler Fyfe. Æt. 14 1665; died before 1671.	Thomas. Æt. 13. Living in 1671, afterwards lived at Hackinsall; died in 1694.	John. Æt. 11, living in 1671.	Richard. Æt. 8, living in 1671.	Basil. Æt. 4, living in 1671.

Ann. Buried at Garstang 1655.	Charles. Æt. 2, living 1671.	Mary. = . . . Bell of Parrock Hall. Living 1671.	Sarah. Living 1671.	Katherine. = John Elletson, Gent. Living 1671.

After the death of Dr. Fyfe, Woodacre hall became the residence of William Spencer, Esq., through whose descendant it passed to the fourth duke of Hamilton, who was killed in 1712 (see p. 16), and whose widow subsequently lived here; she is frequently alluded to in the Bailiff Records (see p. 67). The estate was sold by William Alexander Anthony Archibald, the eleventh duke of Hamilton, in 1854, and it is now the property of lord Bective. The present hall is a modern building, and is let with the farm.

KIRKLAND HALL.

In the *Annals of Warrington*[19] will be found a full and detailed account of the Botelers, lords of Warrington, whose descent is established from Richard Pincerna, who is described in the *Domesday Survey* as holding the manor of Pulton, near Pulford, in Cheshire. That the Butlers of Kirkland form a younger branch of this great Lancashire family there can be no doubt, notwithstanding the fact that the connecting link (on the male side) is missing.

In 1401, Elizabeth, the youngest daughter of Sir John le Boteler, tenth baron of Warrington, and Dame Alicia his wife, was married by a dispensation from Pope Boniface IX. (dated on the kalends of January, in the twelfth year of his pontificals), to her cousin,[20] Richard Boteler of Kirkland, who was, no doubt, the son of John le Botiler,[21] who acquired Kirkland through his

[19] Chet. Soc., vol. lxxxvi (by W. Beamont, Esq.)

[20] In fourth degree of consanquinity according to one authority.

[21] Margaret, daughter of John le Botiller de Kirkland, married Alan, the son of William de Warberton (see p. 27).

wife Alice, the daughter and heiress of William de Kirkland (see p. 34).

Richard le Botiler was twice married; his second wife, Katherine, survived him, and on 28 March 1454, gave a fine for a writ "de dote";[22] from 1422 to 1427, he held the office of escheator for the county of Lancaster. He left issue one son (probably by the first wife), John le Boteler, who married Elene, the daughter of Gilbert de Barton, the marriage settlement being dated at Kirkland 20 January, 6 Henry VI. (1428).[23] He appears also to have had only one child, Robert Butler,[24] who succeeded his father and married a daughter of one of the Catteralls of Mytton, leaving issue two sons, William and Robert. Concerning the latter nothing is known.

William Butler, according to the *Visitations* of Flower and St. George, married *Margaret*, the daughter of John Rigmayden of Wedacre. Her name, however, was Alice, and an indulgence to her and William Butler was granted on 28 March 1482. From his inquisition, taken at Wigan 24 October 1511, it appears that he died seized of the manor of Kirkland, 24 messuages, 300 acres of land, 60 of meadow, 20 of wood, 100 of moor, 80 of heath, and 200 of pasture, in Garstang, which he had by deed transferred to Robert Plesington and others, in trust, to the uses of his Will; Alice, his wife, was then living, as also two or more daughters (whose names are not given) and two sons, viz: Thomas, his heir, aged six years and more, and John.

In 1513, Alice, the widow, and Joanna and Margaret, the daughters of William Butler, were acting as executors of his Will, his son being under age.[25] Margaret afterwards married —— Stoday of Hallatryce, county of Lancaster, gentleman, and another daughter, Dowce (? Dousabel), married Hugh Thornton.

On 14 April 1513, an agreement was entered into under which

[22] *Thirty-second Report of Deputy Keeper of Public Records*, p. 175.

[23] Dodsworth's *MSS.*, vol. lxii, p. 90.

[24] Baines makes this *Edward*, St. George's and Flower's *Visitations* have it *Robert*.

[25] Dodsworth's *MSS.*, vol. lxii, p. 90.

Thomas Butler, son of William Butler, and under age, was to marry Isabel,[26] the daughter of John Brockholes of Claughton. He died 20 February 1526 (his wife, Isabel, survived him, and sometime before 21 Henry VIII., had become the wife of John Parker),[27] leaving a daughter and heiress, Margaret, aged eight years,[28] and a "bastard son, Robert."[29] The Kirkland estate went to his brother, John Butler, who married, about the year 1527, Elizabeth, the daughter of Thomas ffarington of Little Farington, gentleman, and Anne, his wife, daughter of Henry Banister of the Bank, county of Lancaster, gentleman. He died 19 March 1543, and from his *Inquisition*, taken at Ormskirk on the 5 October following, we find that, by deed dated 3 January 1527, Thomas Butler (his brother) conveyed certain premises to William Banister, junr., and others, in trust, to hold the same to the use of Elizabeth ffarington, daughter of Thomas ffarington, deceased, for her life, and afterwards to the heirs of John Butler. Certain other tenements, &c., in Kirkland, were granted by John Butler, by deed bearing date 23 August 1538, to James Anderton of Euxton, and others, to the intent that they demised the same to the said John Butler for his life, and for twenty years after, with remainder to John Butler, his son and heir apparent, with remainder to his other sons, Gregory[30] and Alban.[31] John

[26] Flower and St. George both give Margaret.

[27] Record Office, *Pleadings*, vol. xvii, No. 1.

[28] If these dates are correct, his child was born when he was only about fourteen years old, but probably "six years and more" should be "sixteen years and more."

[29] This Robert had a son Albanie baptized at Garstang 1568, and a son Thomas baptized 1574.

[30] Gregory went to live at Bishop Auckland, in the county of Durham, and was living in 1591.

[31] Alban (or Albanie) lived for many years at Kirkland, but was buried at Ormskirk 9 July 1614; he had issue, William, John, Katherine, Philip, Elizabeth, Alice, Grace, and a child baptized in 1597. It is very probable that the Butlers of Kirkland and the Butlers of Appleton and Aston-le-Walls in Northamptonshire were in some way connected. In 1617 an Alban Butler was Lord of the manor of Aston, and the Rev. John Butler of Appleton (born 1626) had no less than three sons christened Alban, as had also his son, Simon Butler, the youngest of whose sons (and the only one

Butler's Will was dated 16 February 1543, and by it he directed certain rents to be set aside to provide a marriage portion of 30*l.* each for his daughters Anne, Alice and Isabel, and 20*l.* for Jane, the youngest daughter.[32] To his son John he bequeathed "all things belonging to his chapel, his velvet night cap, damask doublet and all the harness which he has, to the intent that the said harness with all things pertaining to his chapel and his clock shall be left at his manor of Kirkland as heirlooms for ever." Also his lease of the tithes corn of the said manor, his white horse and buckskin saddle. To Mr. Edmund Molyneux, learned in the law, his "white dun stag." The residue of his estate he bequeathed to Elizabeth, his wife (whom he appointed executrix), for the maintenance of his children. He desired to be buried in the parish church of Garstang. At this time his eldest son, John Butler, was aged ten years and twenty-seven weeks. He married Anne, a daughter of James Massey of Carlton and Ann his wife, daughter of John Cheyney of Wisterton. In 1560, the crest now borne by the family was granted to him. He probably died in May 1568, and was buried at Garstang. He had issue a daughter Anne, who was living in 1567, and two sons, John and James.[33] John Butler married Jane, the daughter of Richard Urmston of Westleigh, in the county of Lancashire, gentleman. By deed dated 1 April, 33 Elizabeth (1590), he granted certain premises to Richard Urmston, Gregory and Ablan Butler, and others, in trust, for his own use for his life, and after his death one-third to the use of his wife Jane, another third to his daughter Alice, and the other third (after paying his funeral expenses) to the use of his son and heir, James Butler, with remainder to John, his second

who reached maturity) was the Rev. Alban Butler, the author of *The Lives of the Saints*, who, previous to going to the college of Donay, was educated in Lancashire (see *Life of Alban Butler*, and *Notes and Queries*, fifth series, vol. i, p. 409, vol. vii, p. 35).

[32] Anne married Christopher Parker of Redham, in the county of York; married Thomas Parker of Withgill, in the county of York; Isabel, married William Kirkby of Upper Rawcliffe.

[33] In the *Registers*, the burial of "John, son of Mr. James Butler of Kirkland," occurs in 1612, and his wife was buried 10 December 1626.

son, with remainder to Alice, his daughter, until she shall have had 800*l.* from the issues of the premises, then to the use of James Butler his brother, and in default of issue then to Gregory Butler, and in like manner to Alban Butler. He died in March 1591,[34] and was buried at Garstang (16 March). On the *Inq. Post Mort.* taken at Wigan 23 August 1592, the jury returned that he held Kirkland hall in free soccage and not in capite, by fealty and rent of half a pound of cinnamon, payable yearly, and the value thereof is 10*l.* per annum.

A parcel of land called Bolanwray was held of the queen in capite by knight's service and an annual rent of 4*s.* Certain other messuages were held of the queen, as of her manor of Netherwyresdale, in free soccage and rent of half a pound of cinnamon at Easter.[35] His widow afterwards married William Thweng of Kirkland, who, in 1598, paid for his "wife's recusancy xv^li^." [36] John Butler left issue: James, who was baptized at Garstang 8 April 1588, and died seized of Kirkland 19 January 1600 (and was buried at Garstang 21 January), unmarried and without issue;[37] John Butler (of whom hereafter); and Alice, who was baptized at Garstang 12 June 1589, and married William, the son of Edward Tildesley of Weardley, Esq.

John Butler (who was heir to his brother James), was baptized at Garstang 4 September 1590, and married Anne, the daughter of Thurston Tildesley of Stanacre, Esq.[38] She was buried at Garstang 29 September 1634, and in the Register is called "Mrs. Anne Butler de Kirkland, Lady of ye Town"; her husband died in 1659, and had issue: Margaret, baptized 1610, buried 1612; Jane, died in infancy; Elizabeth, baptized in 1613, married William Grudell of Croston; John, of whom hereafter; James,

[34] *Inq. Post Mort.*

[35] *Inq. Post Mort.*

[36] *Cal. State Papers*, Dom., vol. cclxvi, No. 80.

[37] *Inq. Post Mort.* taken at "Leagh" 42 Elizabeth.

[38] He was the second son of Edward Tildesley of Weardley, consequently brother-in-law to Alice Tildesley *née* Butler; he was buried at Garstang 22 November 1634.

died *s.p.*; Mary, baptized in 1615, and married James Anderton; and Anne, baptized 2 October 1617; she was twice married (see Fife pedigree).

John Butler was baptized at Garstang 5 June 1614; he married Mary, the daughter of Thomas Stanley of Eccleston; he was a Captain in a regiment of foot and fighting in the royalist cause; he was slain on Marston Moor (in 1644); he had three children, Anne, married Edward Parker of Browsholme; Richard, supposed to have died young; and Thomas, his son and heir, who was married at Garstang 1 January 1655–6, to Elizabeth, the daughter of Edmund Fleetwood of Rossall, Esq.; he was a Captain of foot under Charles, Earl of Derby, and died before 1717; his wife survived him, and her Will was dated 20 January 1717; the only child then living[39] was Alexander Butler, who was born in 1673, and married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Parker of Browsholme, Esq.; he died in 1747, his wife having died in 1726; he had issue, Thomas (of whom hereafter); Edmund, born in 1698, and died at Browsholme 27 September 1757;[40] Elizabeth, born 1696, and married Edmund Singleton of Poulton; Anne, married the Rev. William Crombleholme, vicar of St. Michael's-on-the-Wyre, and died 1794 (see p. 95); Bridget, married Zachary Langton of Kirkham; and Margaret and Jane, who both died unmarried.

Thomas Butler was born in 1695, and only outlived his father about fifteen months, dying in November 1748 (see p. 95); he married Dorothy, the daughter of Edmund Cole of Cote (high sheriff of Lancashire in 1707), and leaving issue, three sons, (1) Alexander, (2) Edmund, and (3) Thomas.

Alexander Butler of Kirkland and Cole was born in 1740, and

[39] The other children were Thomas, Mary (or Margaret), Ann, Joan, Edmund, Ralph, William and Bridget, all of whom died young, or *s.p.*, except two of the daughters, one, who married Edward Harrison, and whose daughters Agatha and Anne are named in his (Alexander Butler) mother's Will, and Margaret, who married the Rev. John Winckley (see p. 102).

[40] A Monument in Whitewell chapel (see Whitaker's *Whalley*, fourth edition, vol. i, p. 335).

held many public offices in the county (see p. 94); he died 6 May 1811, unmarried, and having been offended with the sons of his brother Edmund, and also with the son of his brother Thomas, he devised his estates to his great-nephew Thomas (the grandson of his brother Thomas), who, it is said, he had only seen once, and who was then aged 15. (2) Edmund, who was in the army, and afterwards of Ridding in Yorkshire, married Jane, daughter of Thomas Welch of Cheshunt, in the county of Herts., and had issue.[41] (3) Thomas of Queen's College, Oxford, rector of Bentham in Yorkshire, and Whittingham in Lancashire, archdeacon of Richmondshire, married Margaret, the daughter of Matthew Wilson of Eshton Hall, in the county of York; he died in 1825 aged 91; he had issue, Thomas (of whom hereafter); Alexander, married Matilda, the daughter of Thomas Jagger, and died in 1820, leaving issue; Francis Wilson, who died unmarried; Margaret, who married Alexander North Parker, Esq.; and Jane, who married Edmund Thornton of Whittington Hall, Esq.; she died 11 May 1837, aged 70, and her husband died 25 June 1821, aged 74; they had issue, Butler Edmund Thornton, who married Augusta, daughter and coheir of Nicholas Hall of the Elms, Maidenhead, Esq.; he died in 1848, leaving issue;[42] and William Thomas Thornton, who married Hannah Isabella Cornelia Craigie, eldest daughter of Colonel Craigie Halkett of Lahill and Dumbarnie, and had issue, Charles Edmund Thornton, Major and Staff Officer of Pensioners, and formerly of the 7th Royal Fusiliers, who married Eliza Amanda, daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel Stephen Williams of the 56th Bengal N. L.

Thomas Butler (son of the Rev. Thomas Butler, rector of Bentham) was an officer in the customs at Liverpool, and married

[41] Thomas of Trinity College, Cambridge, married Rebecca, daughter of Leonard Stout of Hatlee; Edmund, John, and Samuel, died unmarried; Ralph married Miss Maria Wilson, died *s.p.*; Elizabeth married the Rev. James Penny, vicar of Preston; Dorothy died 1857 aged 93, unmarried; and Jane, married the Rev. Josh. Rowley of Lancaster, rector of Stalmine, who died 3 January 1864 aged 90.

[42] Butler Nicholas, died 1837; Augusta, married James Parkin of Leathes, in the county of Cumberland, died 1860; and Emma Louisa Mary.

Susan Clarke of that town; he had only one son, Thomas Butler, who became heir (as already stated) to his great-uncle on the condition that he took the surname of Cole.

On the 11 November 1816 the coming of age of Thomas Butler was celebrated at Kirkland with festivities, which extended over three days; and on 16 December 1817 permission was granted by the Prince Regent for the assumption of the surname of Cole in addition to, and after, the name of Butler; at the March Lancaster Assizes in the year following the young squire figured as the defendant in a breach of promise case, the plaintiff was Miss M. A. Orford, who received the substantial compensation of 7,000*l.* He married Louisa, daughter of John Grimshaw of Preston. The *Lancaster Records*[43] gives the following item: "September 28 [1849]. As the Government had not appointed a day of humiliation and prayer to Almighty God to stay the ravages of the Cholera, T. B. Cole, Esq., of Kirkland Hall, appointed this day amongst his tenantry. At his request prayer was offered up, and Mr. Cole preached an excellent and appropriate discourse." Mr. T. B. Cole, who was a somewhat eccentric man (and about whom many curious tales are told), was buried in the west end of Garstang churchyard 2 February 1864. He devised Kirkland and Beaumont Cote to Major Thornton for life, with remainder to Captain Clarke (brother to testator's mother) for his life, with remainder to Captain Clarke's second son, with succession to his son, and failing issue then to the heirs of the Butlers.

The Butlers were adherents to the House of Stuart, and in consequence, the king's forces on their return from Scotland took possession of Kirkland hall, and after regaling themselves, ordered the coachman (whose name was Sturzaker) to saddle a horse for his master, as they intended to take him a prisoner to Preston. Alexander Butler, with his coachman and the military escort, accordingly set off for Preston, but, on coming to a place known

[43] Or *Leaves from Local History, Lancashire*, 1867, p. 317.

as Stone Rigg Brow, his servant slipped from his horse and hamstrung the one on which his master rode, the result being that horse and rider rolled over into the ditch, and upon the troopers coming to the rescue, they found their prisoner, as they supposed, more dead than alive, and resolved to leave him to his fate. No sooner were they out of sight than he mounted his attendant's horse and rode back to Kirkland.[44]

The present Kirkland hall is a modern building, every vestage of the old house having disappeared; it is occupied by H. Cary Outram, Esq.

The arms of the Butlers of Kirkland are, Azure, a chevron between three covered cups, Or; crest, a horse statant argent spotted sable bridled of the record, tassel, Or.

DIMPLES.

Sometime in the early part of the fourteenth century, this estate gave its name to a family about which very little is known. Thomas, the son of Marmaduke Rigmayden, by deed, dated 47 Edward III. (1373–4), gave to Richard de Plesington and Sibilla, his wife, certain lands in Garstang, formerly in the holding of Richard de Dimples, to them and their heirs, failing which to William, bastard son of the said Richard de Plesington.[45] Sibilla, the wife of Richard de Plesington, was the daughter of Thomas Knoll and Margaret, his wife, who was the daughter of Richard de Singleton, and who, by deed dated 38 Edward III. (1364–5), granted to Sibilla and her husband (who is described as the son of Adam de Plesington), half the manor of Comb'hall, and, in 20 Richard II. (1396–7), she released to them certain lands in Comb'hall.[46] In 36 Edward III. (1362–3) Richard de Plesington

[44] Hewitson's *Our Country Churches*, p. 448.

[45] Dodsworth's *MSS.*, vol. cxlix T, p. 73.

[46] *Ibid.*, vol. cliii T, p. 73. This Comberall is in Whittingham. In 16 Henry VIII, Elizabeth, widow of Henry Kyghley, held lands here, and in 29 Elizabeth (1586–7), James Fisshewyke held a close of land in Comberall which he inherited from his father, John Fisshwyke. (See *History of Goosnargh*, p. 153.)

conveyed to Rad'us Knoll and Roger Gosenargh, in trust, half the manor of Cumb'halgh. The feoffees of William Stursacre, in 21 Richard II. (1397–8), gave land in Catterall to Nicholas Plesington, and Alice, his wife, daughter of William Stersacre, with remainder to the bastard son of the said William.[47] The Plesingtons were a very ancient Lancashire family, and were settled at Plesington in Blackburn early in the thirteenth century; at what time a branch of the family came to reside at Dimples is not known, but it was probably at an early period, as in 20 Edward III. (1346–7), John de Plesington held half the manor of Wyresdale of Robert de Guynes (see p. 46), and in 47 Edward III. (1373–4), Robert de Plesington, son of Adam de Plesington, had conveyed to him the lands which Richard de Dimples held in Comberhall in Whittington[48] (see Pedigree). A branch of the Plesington family was certainly settled in Garstang, and no doubt lived at Dimples, in the latter part of the fourteenth century.

In 34 Elizabeth, a case of disputed title to a parcel of land called Little Ox Heys, belonging to the Dimples estate, was heard in the duchy court, and, from the evidence then produced, it appears that William Plesington of Dimples, gentleman, then deceased, had been seized in his demesne, as of fee in a capital messuage called Dymples, and thirty-six acres of arable land, and that the same had descended to his son Robert Plesington, but that Thomas Brockholes, Esq., had put in a claim (by inheritance from his father Thomas Brockholes) to the three acres in question. Amongst the witnesses examined were Thomas Bell of Garstang, William and James Walker of Claughton, and William Holden of Garstang, all of whom swore that the ancestors of Robert Plesington had been accustomed to pay a yearly rent of 2*s.* to the Brockholes family, and a verdict was given accordingly.[49]

[47] Dodsworth's *MSS.*, vol. cliii T, p. 73.

[48] *Ibid.*, vol. clxix T, p. 73.

[49] *Duchy Pleadings* and Claughton *MSS.* A penalty of 10*l.* was awarded with leave for a new trial. The 10*l.* was not paid.

The descendants of Robert Plesington remained at Dimples for four generations, when John Plesington was, in 1716, attainted of high treason, and his estates were forfeited. What afterwards became of him is uncertain; his two sons were buried at Garstang, and "Mrs. Plesington," supposed to be his widow, was also buried there in 1754.

By Indenture dated 25 January 1719, the commissioners for dealing with forfeited estates sold Dimples and certain cottages in Catterall, Upper Rawcliffe, Great Eccleston, St. Michael's and Ribchester, "late the property of John Plesington, who was attainted of high treason, committed on 1 June 1716," to William Greenhalgh of Myerscough hall, Esq., subject to a mortgage[50] in trust as far as concerns Dimples, for John Wickers of Horsham in Sussex, only son and heir of John Wickers of London, deceased (the other property was in trust for Richard Crombleholme, clerk). William[51] Greenhalgh, however, ultimately became the owner of Dimples, and by his Will, dated 2 December 1736 (he died in 1741), he left part of his property to Edward Styth of Great Eccleston, gentleman, and the rest to Thomas Allen (his nephew), on condition that they respectively took the name of Greenhalgh. Thomas Allen died 1764, when his eldest son Edward took the name of Greenhalgh, and dying in February 1774, without issue, left his estate to his brother, Thomas Allen Greenhalgh, for life.

Edward Styth died in 1769, and James Styth of Lancaster, Esq., his only son and heir, assumed the surname of Greenhalgh, and acquired the whole of Dimples estate, which, by Will dated 7 January 1799, he bequeathed to John France of Rawcliffe hall, Esq., in trust for his son, Edward Greenhalgh.

By indenture dated 6 July 1810, Edward Greenhalgh of Myerscough hall and Heysham, sold Dimples to Henry

[50] This was disputed and was tried at the Town Hall, Preston, when the claim was allowed; Rich. Whitehead of Matshead, gent., and Daniel Cross of Catterall, yeo., appear as executors under the Will of Robert Bateson, late of Catterall, gent., the original mortgagee.

[51] He married Ann Allen and died *s.p.*; his wife survived him.

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Plesington of Dimples.

Arms. Azure, a Cross fleury between four martlets Argent.

Authorities.
Visitations, Escheats, Dodsworth MSS., Registers, Wills, &c.

. de Plesington.

[? Henry] . . . . de Plesington.

Sir Robert de Plesington, Knt., died 27 September, 17 Richard II. (1393). *Inq. Post Mort.* 18 Richard II.

Robert de Plesington, son and heir, aged 24 in 1393. 16 August, 5 Henry IV. (1404), Precept to Escheator to surcease levying issues of Ellale and other lands fallen into the king's hands by reason of alleged idiocy of Robert, son and heir of Sir Robert Plesington.

Isabel. = Richard Redcliffe of Winmarleigh.

Adam de Plesington.

Richard de Plesington, 47 Edward III. (1373–74), had conveyed to him the lands of Richard de Dimples. Held lands in Comberhall.

Thomas Knoll. = Margaret, daughter of Richard Singleton.

Sibilla, died *ante* 20 Richard II. (1396–97).

Robert Knoll.

Nicholas Plesington, living 1398.

Alice, daughter of William Stersacre, living 1398. = Alan de Clapham.

John de Plesington. Margaret Knoll, 6 Richard II., conveyed to him lands in Preston.

William de Plesington, living 27 Henry VI. (1448–49).

William de Plesington held, 21 Edward IV. (1481–82), half of Comberhall for his life, with remainder to Robert, the son of Nicholas de Plesington.

Thomas de Plesington, held half of Comberhall in Whittingham.

Nicholas de Singleton.

Robert Plesington of Dimples, gentleman, living in 1520, named in Will of Thomas Rigmayden (see p. 215). = Agnes, daughter of Nicholas Rigmayden of Wedacre.

John Plesington died about 31 Henry VIII. (1539–40), *s.p.*

Robert Plesington, named in Thomas Rigmayden's Will 1520. Died *s.p.*

William Plesington, named in Will of Thomas Rigmayden 1520. Held Dimples. Died 4 July 1557. = Grace, daughter of William Travers of Nateby, gent.

Elizabeth.

Anne.

Jane.

Jane, daughter of William Eccleston of Eccleston, gent. = Robert Plesington of Dimples, gent. Buried at Garstang 6 August 1616. *s.p.* = Jane, daughter of Christopher Parker of Radham, genl. Buried at Garstang 2 November 1578.

William Plesington of Dimples. Baptized at Garstang 18 December 1574, and buried there 5 April 1621. *Inq. Post Mort.* 21 July 1621. Held land in Comberhall in Whittingham, Dimples, &c. = Isabel, daughter of Richard Fallowfield of Great Strickland, in the county of Westmorland, Esq.

Grace. Baptized at Garstang 8 January 1575–6.

Anne. Baptized at Garstang 25 April 1578.

Robert Plesington, son and heir, of Dimples, aged 22 in 1621. Buried at Garstang 6 October 1668. = Alice, daughter of Laurence Rawstorne of Newhall, Esq., and Holcroft his wife, daughter of Robert Hesketh of Rufford, Esq. Buried at Garstang 2 March 1652–3.

Jane. Baptized at Garstang 24 April 1616.

Grace. Baptized 1 March 1617–18. Buried 6 March 1617–18.

Robert Plesington of Dimples, baptized at Garstang 6 August 1626. Will proved at Richmond 1673. = Jane . . . . living in 1673.

Laurence. Buried at Garstang 13 January 1655.

Elizabeth. Baptized at Garstang 2 September 1633. = James Norerosse, married at Garstang 26 November 1666.

Grace. Buried at Garstang 10 November 1635.

John, a priest, executed at West Chester 19 July 1679 (see p. 233).

Laurence. Buried at Garstang 30 Jan. 1655, an infant.

John Plesington of Dimples, under age in 1670; attainted of high treason, committed 1 January 1716, and his estates forfeited. = ... [? Mrs. Plesington of Dimples, widow, buried at Garstang 2 June 1754.]

John. Buried at Garstang 12 May 1699.

Alice Plesington, under age 1670, married 29 May 1710. = Roger Muncaster, attorney, town clerk of Garstang. Executed for high treason 27 January 1716.

Thomas. Buried at Garstang 10 August 1717.

Margaret, under age 1670.

Fielding of Myerscough house, calico printer, whose only son and heir, Henry Barrow Fielding, in 1852, conveyed it in fee to Mr. Jonathan Jackson, the present owner.[52] Dimples is now used as a farm house.

The following notice of one of the Plesingtons is taken from Dodd's *Church History*,[53] and refers to John, the son of Robert Plesington of Dimples, who "was educated at the English college at Lisboe, where he was ordained priest, and afterwards sent upon the mission; his residence was chiefly with Mr. Massey of Puddington in Cheshire, where he lived at the time that Titus Oates gave in his narrative of a plot; . . . . . having created several enemies by opposing a treaty of marriage between a Catholic lady of considerable fortune and a Protestant gentleman, some ill minded persons of the gentleman's relations, by way of revenge, endeavour'd to bring him into the plot, which proved ineffectual; they attack'd him on account of his character. He lay nine weeks a prisoner in Chester castle before witnesses could be found to make the charge against him. At last they met with three persons, viz., Margaret Plat, George Massey, and Robert Wood, who were formerly Roman Catholics, who gave evidence as to his saying mass, delivering the sacrament, and other points of the ministerial function. Upon which he was found guilty, and executed at Chester, July 19, 1679.

"Those well acquainted with Plesington gave me an account that he was a person of singular candour and sincerity, and very agreeable in conversation. We have an instance of his jocose temper from what happened a few days before he suffered, when being visited by a friend and great acquaintance, Sir J. P., 'while the joyner was taking measure of him for his coffin, he pleasantly observed to the baronet, that he was now giving orders for his last suit.'"

[52] The above particulars are from the title deeds in possession of Mr. Jackson.

[53] Vol. iii, p. 292.

BYREWORTH.

The modern Byreworth is a simple unpretending farm house, and shows no signs of having ever been anything else, but in the fourteenth century the estate had given its name to a family of some position, but about which little is known. In 1358–59, John de Brereworth paid a fine to the Duchy for a writ of assize of Novel Disseisin concerning tenements in Catterall and Goosnargh,[54] in 1381 a mandate was issued to the duke of Lancaster's escheator concerning lands in capite of Ellen de Birewayth, deceased, and in 4 Henry VI. (1425–26), Henry Pole and Johanna his wife conveyed premises in Grimsargh, Brockholes and other places, to Hadrian de Brereworth;[55] but upwards of a century before this the property had passed to the Brockholes family. In 18 Edward I. (1289–90), Adam de Brockholes was seized of "Bywarth in villa de Garstange,"[56] and in 1357 Elena, the widow of Roger de Brockholes, died, and had held, with her husband, a messuage, 40 acres of land, and 12 acres of meadow in Garstang, in "a place called Byrewayth," of the king by knight's service.[57]

Sometime before 1516, the estate had passed to Thomas Butler,[58] who had leased "a messuage, tenements and certain lands called Byrewathe," to William Ambrose, who was succeeded by his son William, who died before 1516, and whose son, Nicholas Ambrose (see p. 155), in 10 Henry VIII. (1518–19), filed a bill against one James Ambrose, who, he alleged, had "entered forcibly," and still held possession of the premises, to the injury of the "orator, who is but a poor serving man." He further complains, that on 27 April 1516, he had sent "clothes and bedding by his sister, Joan Walker, to said messuage," but that James Ambrose had taken the clothes, &c., from his sister, and taken possession of the land, &c.[59]

[54] *Thirtieth Report of Deputy Keeper of Public Records*, p. 337.
[55] Deed in possession of W. Fitzherbert-Brockholes, Esq.
[56] *Inq. Post Mort.* (the writing of the original *MS.* is quite obliterated).
[57] Record Office, 32 Edward III., No. 12.
[58] No doubt Thomas, son of William Butler of Kirkland, who died in 1526.
[59] Duchy Records, *Pleadings*.

In 32 Elizabeth (1589–90), Byreworth was again in the Duchy court, when Edward Horsfall (described as of Byreworth), and Ellen, his wife, in the right of Sir Gilbert Gerard, knt., master of the rolls, affirmed that the latter had leased the estate to him for forty years, but that the writings have come "by sinister means" into the hands of Thomas Brockholes of Claughton, "he accompanied by divers persons in riotous manner had seized on the premises." The defendant, Thomas Brockholes, maintains that the estate is his freehold, and descended to him from his ancestors.[60]

The decision of the court has not been preserved, but, in 1621,[61] John Brockholes, the son of Thomas Brockholes (by deed dated 11 April), conveyed to Ralph Wilson and Richard Bancke of Borwick, in the county of Lancaster, yeomen, "all that messuage, barn and tenements commonly called Bearworth and those y^e^ demesnes of Bearworth," and "all those lands called Howeth House," then in the holding of Richard Parkinson, at a yearly rent of 15*s.*, and also all the lands "occupied with said demesne of the freehold inheritance of Sir Gilbert now Lord Gerard, of the yearly rent of 13*s.* 4*d.*"

In 1652, Sir Robert Bindloss[62] of Borwick, in Lancashire, bart., and Ralph Wilson, then of Warton, but formerly of Barwick, conveyed Bearwouth to John Wilson of Overkellet and John Bailman of Overton, in the same county, for ever, who, by deed bearing date 6 April 1659, sold it to Richard Legh of Lyme, in the county of Chester, Esq., and who let in 1662 (23 December), to Robert Plesington of Garstang, gentleman, for thirty-one years, at a rental of 36*l.* per annum.[63] We have failed to find the link to connect this Robert Plesington with the family settled at Dimples; possibly he was a younger son of the Robert Plesington who died in 1616 (see pedigree).

[60] Duchy Records, *Pleadings*.

[61] The following particulars are from title deeds in possession of Mr. Jonathan Jackson, who kindly placed them in my hands for perusal.

[62] Sir Robert Bindloss must have acquired the share purchased by Richard Bancke.

[63] Before this, Robert Walker lived at Byreworth.

Robert Plesington of Byreworth was buried at Garstang 20 January 1669–70; his Will (which was proved at Richmond) was dated 25 January 1665, and in it he desires to be buried near his son John (who was buried at Garstang 1 February 1610–11). He leaves his land in Eccleston to his son Thomas, and made other bequests to his daughters, Anne Whittingham[64] (whose children, Elizabeth, Jane, Margaret and Richard, all under age, are named), Margaret Plesington and Grace Plesington. His executors were, his son, Jane, his wife, and "his loving friend" Christopher Parker. His widow did not long outlive him, as her Will was proved at Richmond in 1670, and in it she refers to her children above-named, and daughters Jane and Katherine, and desires to be buried in Garstang churchyard.

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CATTERALL HALL.

About the end of the twelfth century, Robert, the son of Bernard, had a house in Catterall (see p. 23); and according to Whitaker,[66] he married Suena, and their son, Richard de Catterall, was the primogenitor of the family of that name; proof of this is wanting, and we are inclined to reject it as hypothetical; there is,

[64] Anne married George, son of Richard Whittingham of Whittingham.
[65] This family for some time lived at Spout house in Nether Wyresdale.
[66] *History of Whalley*, vol. ii, p. 23, fourth edition.

Catterall of Catterall, L

Arms. AZURE, three mascles OR.
Crest. A Cat passant guardant ARGENT.

. . . . CAT

Richard de C
held lands in Goosnargh, Ha
Catterall, Wrightington and T
Inq. Post Mort. 41 Henry III. (1

Paulinus.*
3 Edward I. (1274–5).

Adam.*

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[66] *History of Whalley*, vol. ii, p. 23, fourth edition.

Catterall of Catterall, Little Mitton and Goosnargh.

Arms. AZURE, three maseles OR.
Crest. A Cat passant guardant ARGENT.

AUTHORITIES.
Inq. Post Mort., Original Deeds, &c.

. . . . CATTERALL. = Suani.

Richard de Catterall = Avota, daughter of Jordan de Mitton.
held lands in Goosnargh, Hawnch in Catterall, Wrightington and Threlfall. *Inq. Post Mort.* 41 Henry III. (1256-7).

Ralph de Catterall, = son and heir, of full age 41 Henry III.

Faulinus.* 3 Edward I. (1274-5).

Adam.*

Alan de Catterall. = Loretta, daughter and heiress of Richard Puichardon of Little Mitton.
Died 15 Edward II. (1321-22). *Inq. Post Mort.* 16 Edward II. Held houses and lands in Catterall, Mitton, Goosnargh, and Wrightington.

Richard de Catterall, = Isabella, held in dower the third part of the manor of Goosnargh; was living in 1397.
aged 13 years in 1321-22; died 20 February 1381.

Ralph.
John.
Drove away the abbot of Whalley and his servants when they went to collect tythes, &c. (*History of Whalley*).

Adam de Catterall. = Katherine.
Died 28 February 1397. *Inq. Post Mort.* 21 Richard II. Held manor of Little Mitton, third of manor of Catterall (by service), lands in Goosnargh, and elsewhere.

Alan de Catterall. = Sibilla, daughter of Nigel de Halton.
In 1365-66 was issued a writ for pardon of Alan, son of Richard de Catterall, for trespass in the duchy forest in Goosnargh. Writ for fine after his death in 1380.

Richard de Catterall, = 14 March 1403 writ issued to escheator on death of Richard, son and heir of Adam de Catterall.
aged 15 in 1397.

Agnes, daughter and heir. = Thomas Talbot of Bashall.

Richard de Catterall. = Elizabeth, daughter of James Butler of Rawcliffe, in the county of Lancaster, gent.
In 1419-20 gave writ for a fine, and is designated as Richard de Catterall, *senior*. Living in 1438-9.

John Catterall = Catherine, widow in 1420, when she and her son William give fine for a writ.
gives fine for writ 1419. (John, son of Richard de Catterall, senior.)

William.
Living 1420.

John Catterall of Selby, in the county of York, attainted of high treason (*Inq. Post Mort.* 1471), held Evesgreene-in-Goosnargh, lands in Dilworth and Newsham.

Richard Catterall = Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Radcliffe of Ordsall.
died 20 May 1487 (*Inq. Post Mort.* 1 October, 20 Henry VII., 1504) was seised of manors of Little Mitton and Catterall, also lands in Goosnargh and Wrightington.

Richard Catterall, = Anne = Sir John Towneley of Towneley, knt.
son and heir, aged 30 in 1487. Held the manors of Mitton, Catterall, and Bulsnape-in-Goosnargh.

Laurence Catterall held from his father the manor of Bulsnape in Goosnargh, with reversion to his brother Ralph. Died *s.p.* 31 January, 11 Henry VIII. *Inq. Post Mort.* 4 June 1520.

Ralph Catterall. = daughter of John Langley of Agecroft, in the county of Lancaster.
By deed dated 26 June, 23 Henry VII. (1508), he granted all his lands in Catterall, Bulsnape, Mitton, and other places, to certain trustees for the uses of his Will. Died 25 Dec. 1516. [Brass Plate to his memory in parish church of Whalley.]

William.

William Tempest = Elizabeth. = Nicholas Towrley. Broughton.

John Catterall, = Katherine, aged 36 in 1514. Died 5 September 1517. *Inq. Post Mort.* 9 Hen. VIII. Did not die seised of lands in Catterall or Little Mitton, as his father had settled them on Katherine Langley for her life as her jointure by deed dated 26 June 1508.

James.
William.
Thomas.
Gyles.
Richard.
Ellys.
Robert.

Ellen. Living 1517.
Agnes. Living 1517.

Isabel. = Thomas Coulthurst Living 1517. of Edesforth, in the county of York, gent.
Margaret. = Anthony Talbot of Houghton, in the county of York, gent.

Grace. = . . . Nowell of Reede in the county of Lancaster, gent.

. . . . = . . . Malham of Bradley, in the county of York, gent.

Ralph Catterall, aged 10 1517, son and heir, died *s.p.*

Thomas Catterall of Little Mitton. = Margaret, daughter of Nicholas Tempest of Gendyl and Bughill, in the county of York.
Inq. Post Mort. 21 Eliz. (1578-79). Settled the manor of Catterall upon his daughter Dorothy in 1560.

Sir William Sherburne, = Dorothy, = Richard, second son of . . . Bradell.
third son of Thomas Sherburne of Stonyhurst. *Inq. Post Mort.* 1572.
died about 1621.

Sir John Whipp.

Jane. Living 21 Elizabeth.

[Christian] or Anne. = Henry Towneley of Barnesfield, son of Laurence Towneley and Helen his wife (natural daughter of Thomas Hesketh of Rufford), and afterwards of Bulsnape. *Inq. Post Mort.* 14 James I. (1616-17).

Elizabeth. = Thomas Procter of Bulsnape, gent., died before 1649.

Catherine. = Thomas, son and heir of Jervase Strickland of Sizergh, in the county of Westmorland.

Sir John Atherton = Margaret. = W. Edwards. of Atherton, knt., died 1573. Living 21 Eliz.

Marian. = John Grimshaw of Clayton, in the county of Lancaster, gent.

* On the authority of Whitaker.

however, evidence that the mother of the Richard de Catterall whose *Inq. Post Mort.* was taken in 1256–7, was called Suani (or Suena),[67] and she may have been the wife of the Richard de Caterhall whose *Inq. Post Mort.* was taken in the reign of Henry III., and who held lands in "Katerhall, Writington, Chipine, Threlefeld, Preston, and Lancaster."[68] In 6 Henry III. (1221–2) there was living a Roger de Caterall and Katherine his wife, who were commanded by the high sheriff of Lancashire to restore to Thurstan de Standish 5 acres of land and 1 acre of meadow in Shevington.[69]

According to the *Inq. Post Mort.* of Richard de Caterhale, taken 41 Henry III. (1256–7), he did not hold the manor of of Catterall, but held lands in Goosnargh, "Hawach" (Howarth in Catterall), Threfall, and Wrightington; his son and heir Ralph was then of full age.

Alan de Catterall (the son of Ralph) died 15 Edward II. (1321–2), and he was seized of a house, 8 acres of land, and 20*s.* of rent in Goosnargh; 4 scores acre of land, 4 acres of meadow, 4 acres of pasture, 4*s.* rent in Mitton parva; a house, 40 acres of land, 10 acres of meadow in "Cateshall" (Catterall); and a house, 10 acres of land, and 20*s.* rent in Wrightington. His wife's name was Loretta, and she was then living, and his son and heir, Richard, was thirteen years old.[70] This Richard de Catterall was one of the assessors of the "Nonarum Inquisitiones" in 1340; and he died 20 February 1381, when a mandate was issued to the Duke's escheator to seize the lands which he held in *capite*.[71]

The manor of Catterall at this time did not belong to the family, as Adam de Catterall, who died 28 February 1397, held the third part only, and he held that of Thomas de Rigmayden by knight's service and an annual payment of 3*d.* to Castle Ward of

[67] Ralph de Caterhall, son of Richard, son of Suani, gave lands in "Caterhall" to Peter de Caterhall, clerk (Dodsworth's *MSS.*, 53 H, p. 206).

[68] Record Office, bundle *incerto tempore* Henry III, f. 42, partly destroyed.

[69] Both were living in 1236 (Local Gleanings, *Manchester Courier*, April, 1877).

[70] Record Office, *Inq. Post Mort.*, 16 Edward II.

[71] *Thirty-second Report of Deputy Keeper of Public Records*, p. 352.

Lancaster, but his grandson Richard (and probably his son) held the entire manor,[72] and it ultimately descended to Richard Sherburne of Gray's Inn, who married Dorothy, the daughter of Thomas Catterall.

The Catterall pedigree has been several times printed, but never correctly, and no apology is required for its reprinting[73] and amplification.

By Indenture dated 6 January, 3 Elizabeth (1560), between Thomas Catterall of "littylmitton Esq^r and Robert Shyrburne of Graces Inn co. Middlesex gent.," it was agreed that the said Robert Sherburne was "to mary & take to wyeffe Dorite Catterall one of the daughters of said Thomas Catterall and the same Dorite espouse & wedde after the lawe of the holy church before the fest of saynt Michells the archangell next coming if the said Dorite will thereto agree." It appears that the said Dorothy did agree and the marriage was celebrated, and in accordance with the terms of the agreement, the manors of Little Mitton and Catterall, and the moiety of two tenements in Goosnargh called "likhyrst" and "broodhey," were conveyed to the use of Thomas Catterall for his life, and afterwards to Robert Sherburne and Dorothy his wife and their heirs.[74]

Robert Sherburne[75] died *ante* 1572, and Catterall descended to his son Thomas, who lived at Catterall hall, and his sons, Robert and Thomas, were baptized at Garstang church.[76] He died in 13 Charles I. (1637-8), and the estate passed to his eldest surviving son, Robert Sherburne, who, by deed dated 21 October 1637, conveyed, as security for a sum of 2000*l.*, "all that capital messuage or mansion hall commonly called Catterall hall, and

[72] *Inq. Post Mort.*

[73] In Whitaker's pedigree, two generations are left out.

[74] This and the following deed are in the possession of Richard Veevers, Esq., of Preston.

[75] A Robert Sherburne was M.P. for Lancashire in 1553.

[76] After the second marriage of Dorothy Sherburne, she and her husband probably for a time lived at Catterall, as baptisms of their children occur between 1574 and 1588.

all the demesne lands," to Radcliff Assheton of Cuerdale and Richard Clayton of Preston, Esqs., William Preston and William Shawe of Preston, gentlemen, "to hould of the chief Lord or Lordes of the fee by the accustomed rents and services for ever," as trustees for Christopher Banastre. This deed contains a complete description of the estates, including the names of the closes of land, *inter alia* are mentioned "ffather John's ffield," "thirteen sheaves," "horsebridge end," "Oxehey," "Malkyne heyes," "Great Robcrofte," also a water corn mill called "Haworth Milne."

Christopher Banastre of Preston, Esq., to whom Robert Sherburne owed the sum before mentioned, was the second son of William Banastre of the Banck, in the county of Lancaster, and Christian, his wife, daughter of Ralph Ashton of Lever, in the same county.[77] He was for some years vice chancellor of Lancashire, and held many other public offices (see p. 94). He died at Catterall 14 June 1649.

By Indenture dated 8 December 1654, Joane Banastre, widow and administratrix of Christopher Banastre, having received the sum of 1258*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.* "in satisfaction of the sume allowed unto her by severall orders of Commissioners for removing obstructions in the sale of estates forfeited to the Commonwealth for treason." which amount was paid to her under the direction of Robert Sherburne and his sons, Thomas and Richard, by Alexander Holt, citizen and goldsmith, of London, to whom she conveyed Catterall hall and the demesne lands, and assigned her interest in a *statute merchant* taken before George Toulson, mayor of Lancaster, on 13 July 1637, whereby Robert Sherburne became bound to her late husband in the sum of 2000*l.*

In 1657, a conveyance was drawn out whereby the Sherburnes were to relinquish all their interest in the estate to Alexander Holt, but Robert Sherburne, and his eldest son, Thomas, refused to sign, because, as they alleged, Richard Sherburne (Robert Sherburne's second son) had not given them a true account of the money received. Robert Sherburne died soon after, and

[77] See Dugdale's *Visitation*, 1664–5.

Thomas, as his heir, still refused to confirm the purchase, and about Michaelmas 1661, filed his answer to a bill in the Chancery court, and several witnesses were examined; but before publication was granted he also died, leaving no issue, and his brother Richard would have become possessed of all the estate, but, unfortunately, he had "stood at divers process of contempt for not answering to the bill," and after being imprisoned at Lancaster, was, by *habeas corpus*, sent to London, and in June 1665, was lodged in the Fleet, and "his contempt charged on him"; but before he had answered or cleared himself, he, "about the tyme of the great mortallity in London," died without issue, and his inheritance passed to his sisters, Katherine (afterwards the wife of Thomas King), Mary (who died unmarried), Elizabeth, the wife of John Shuttleworth, Esq., and Frances, the wife of George Harrison, gentleman; who one and all declined to carry out the agreement. The case having at length been heard, the decision was against them. Charles Dickens's *Jarndyce and Jarndyce*, throws no deeper shade over the Chancery court of twenty years ago than does this on that which sat when Charles the second was king.

The following letter, dated from Little Mitton, 19 September 1654, and addressed to the last of the Sherbornes, is worth preserving:

"Sonne Richard,

"This is only to let you know your ffather and ffrendes are in good healthe (prayes be to God), and wee presume your chiefest care and studie is to make a conclusive end with M^r^. Hoult, tho' it may be mutch prejudiciall to us, the better that you may be able to sattifie oure much honored frend M^r^. Bond, and y^t^ hee now make and end and sattifie what is behind at or before y^e^ middle of y^e^ next month, youre ffather and brother will joyne with you in y^r^ salle of y^e^ land and mill in Catteray, now in the occupacyone of M^rs^. Banister, or her assignes, w^ch^ you haue contracked for with M^r^. Hoult, or other wayes, I beleue, he wilnot be brought to joyne w^th^ you hire after, nor y^th^ hee wil not be drawne to anie end for y^e^ payment of his monie then th^t^ hee would releas your contrackte and take in his monie that he hath laid forth; your ffather

and brother will joyne w^th^ you in y^r^ salle of y^e^ hole lordship or manor laitly benouing [sic] to your father, for w^ch^ your ffather had contrackted w^th^ Sir Edward Mosley for 4300^li^ and od pounds, w^ch^ to this daye it is well worth, so that th^wth^ M^r^. Bond you could contrackt to haue that holy w^ch^ belonges to Catteray, late in y^e^ possession of your ffather, as his inheritance, and free y^e^ demesne milne and tenantes at Mitton, he may haue it. Thus wishing you to remember oure beste respecktes to M^r^. Bond, w^th^ Godes blessing, your ffathers and myne to you, remembred praying to God for your health and happie conclutyone to your affares. I rest your louing mother

"Katherine Shirburne."

Alexander Holt, the younger, having become seized of the manor of Catterall, died, and by his Will, dated 11 January 1699, devised all his real estate to his son Edward Holt of the parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Field, Middlesex, gentleman, to the uses of his Will. In 1704, the two brothers, Edward and William Holt, joined with Alexander Holt[78] (the son of Robert Holt of Mitton, and consequently grandson to original purchaser) in conveying Catterall to Thomas Winckley of Preston, gentleman,[79] who married ffrances, the daughter of James Hodgkinson of Preston, and had issue two sons, John and Thomas, and a daughter Sarah (who married Thomas Whitehead of Preston, barrister-at-law).

John Winckley, the eldest son, married Margaret, the daughter of Nicholas Starkie of Preston, barrister-at-law, and had seven children. Nicholas, the son of John Winckley, dying without issue in 1779, Catterall passed to his brother Thomas, who married at Preston, 25 July 1785, Jacintha, the daughter of Hugh Dalrymple and widow of Thomas Hesketh, Esq.; by this marriage there was an only daughter, Frances, who became heiress to the family estate, and married, 4 July 1807, Sir John Shelley, Bart., of Maresfield Park, Sussex. Catterall was sold in 1876 by Lady

[78] He had a lease of Catterall from his grandfather. Neither this Edward nor William are named in the pedigree of the family. (See Whitaker's *Whalley*, vol. ii, p. 24.)

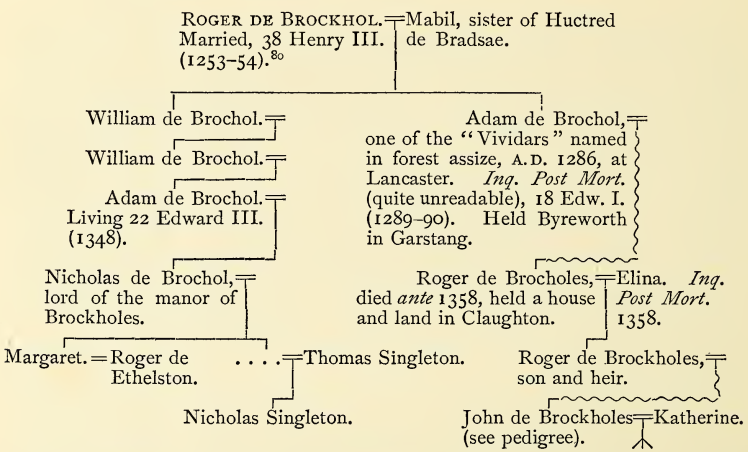
[79] Son of Rev. John Winckley, sometime curate of Garstang (see p. 102).

Shelley (Sir John Shelley died in 1852) to Mr. Joseph Smith of Lancaster.

No trace of the old family mansion is now remaining.

CLAUGHTON HALL.

The family of Brockholes, which for so many centuries has been connected with the township of Claughton, originally settled at Brockholes, near Preston. The positive proof of the descent is wanting; one or perhaps two links being lost, as is exhibited by the following pedigree:



The manor of Brockholes passed to Thomas Singleton, and the eldest branch of the family became extinct, but it is more than probable that Adam, the son of Roger, had issue, and hence came the Brockholes of Claughton. In a deed concerning an exchange of land in "the vil de Brocole," the contracting parties are Adam, the son of Roger de Brocoles, and Henry, the son of Robert de Brocoles. The deed is without date, but it must have been executed before 18 Edward I. 1289–90), as the *Inq. Post*

[80] Baines' *Lanc.*, vol. ii, p. 475, second edition, and St. George's *Visit.*, allude to this marriage.

Brockholes of Heton

Arms. ARGENT, a chevron SABLE between three badgers (boars) of the last; a crescent for difference. Another shield of the same arms, quartering VERT, three garbs OR.

JOHN DE BROCKHOLE (probably son of Roger, ar great-grandson of Adam d Brochol, see p. 242). Wr after his death, issued 30 May 15 Henry VI. (1437), he called "of Claghton." I 1421–2 he held the manor o Heton of Sir John de Pill ington.

Roger de Brockholes. The manor of Heton in Lonsdale conveyed to him by John de Catterall, 19 Henry VI. (1440–1). Living in 1479.

=Margaret. Living 16 Henry VI. (1437–8).

Margare

Thomas

Shelley (Sir John Shelley died in 1852) to Mr. Joseph Smith of Lancaster.

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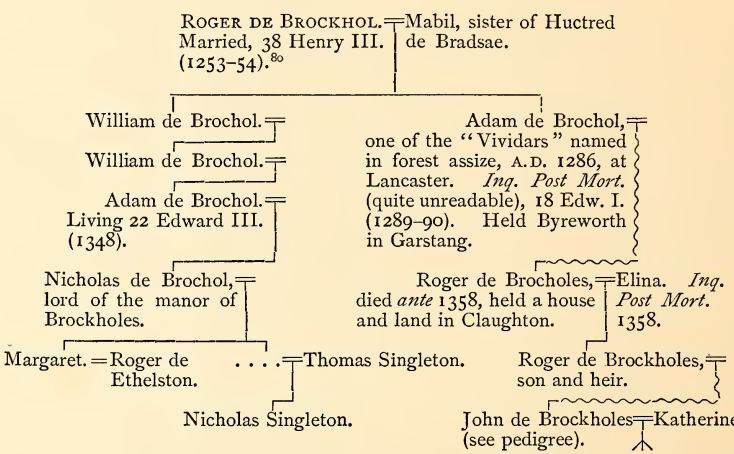
The family of Brockholes, which for so many centuries has been connected with the township of Claughton, originally settled at Brockholes, near Preston. The positive proof of the descent is wanting; one or perhaps two links being lost, as is exhibited by the following pedigree:



The manor of Brockholes passed to Thomas Singleton, and the eldest branch of the family became extinct, but it is more than probable that Adam, the son of Roger, had issue, and hence came the Brockholes of Claughton. In a deed concerning an exchange of land in "the vil de Brocole," the contracting parties are Adam, the son of Roger de Brocoles, and Henry, the son of Robert de Brocoles. The deed is without date, but it must have been executed before 18 Edward I. 1289–90), as the *Inq. Post*

[80] Baines' *Lanc.*, vol. ii, p. 475, second edition, and St. George's *Visit.*, allude to this marriage.

Brockholes of Heton and Claughton.

Arms. ARGENT, a chevron SABLE between three badgers (boars) of the last; a crescent for difference. Another shield of the same arms, quartering VERT, three garbs OR.

AUTHORITIES.
Visitations, Inq. Post Mort., Deeds, Registers, &c.

JOHN DE BROCKHOLES (probably son of Roger, and great-grandson of Adam de Brochol, see p. 242). Writ after his death, issued 30 May, 15 Henry VI. (1437), he is called "of Claghton." In 1421-2 he held the manor of Heton of Sir John de Pilkington. = Katherine, living 3 Henry IV. (1401-2).

Roger de Brockholes. The manor of Heton in Lonsdale conveyed to him by John de Catterall, 19 Henry VI. (1440-1). Living in 1479. = Margaret. Living 16 Henry VI. (1437-8).

Margaret. = Thomas Travers of Nateby, 4 Henry IV. (1402-3).

Robert. Gave a fine 28 Henry VI

Thomas Brockholes. Living 6 Edward IV. (1466-7).

Roger Brockholes. *Inq. Post Mort.* 15 Henry VII. (1499). He was the founder of a chantry in Garstang church.

John Brockholes. A writ of *probatis etates* issued 3 Henry VIII. (1511-12). Died 35 Henry VIII. (1543-4). = Helen, daughter of Hugh Sherburne of Stonyhurst, Esq.

Cuthbert. Died before his father. *s.p.* = Margaret Rigmayden. = George Entwystle.

Thomas Brockholes. Died 26 March 1567. Will dated same day. Buried at Garstang. *Inq. Post Mort.* 9 Eliz. = . . . Kydde.

Isabel. = Thomas Butler of Kirkland.

Mary. Living 1567.

Katharine. Living 1567.

Thomas Brockholes, aged 6 years in 1567. Inherited manor of Heton. Died at Heaton 28 March 1618. Seized of Claughton. *Inq. Post Mort.* 17 James I. = Jeanet, daughter of Edward Brockdill of Braddill.

Elizabeth, aged 4 years in 1567. Claughton hall left her for fifteen years. Buried at Whalley 7 May 1639. = John Braddill of Portfield, Whalley. Married at Garstang church 29 November 1580.

Isabel, daughter of . . . . in 1618. = John Brockholes, aged 21 and over in 1567. = . . . daughter of . . . ville of Lancaster.

Col. = Dorothy, daughter of Robert White of Kirkland.

Thomas. Of Heaton.

Elizabeth. Buried at Garstang 9 June 1654.

John Brockholes of Torresholme, baptized at Garstang 14 October 1615; buried 20 April 1654.

. . . . = Mr. Fisher of Kendal.

Elizabeth. Baptized 8 October 1620; bur. 9 June 1654.

Augustine Brockholes of Myerscough. Baptized 11 Feb. 1637-8. Held the manor of Myerscough.

Mary. Baptized 8 August 1639.

Anne.

A child buried at Garstang 26 May 1664.

Bridget. = Henry Curwen of Camerton, in the county of Cumberland.

Dorothy.

Jane. Married Robert Male of Clayton.

Thomas Brockholes of Claughton, Esq., baptized at Garstang 1 November 1613; buried at Garstang 18 July 1668. = Mary, daughter of John Holden of Chaighley, in the county of Lancaster. Buried at Garstang 7 June 1663.

Dorothy. = Richard Green of Bower house.

. . . . daughter of William Bareroft of Bareroft, in the county of Lancaster, Esq. = John Brockholes, aged 20 in 1665. Buried at Garstang 10 March 1718. = Mary, the daughter of Michael Johnson of Twysell, in the county of Durham, and widow of John Owen of Osmoncroft, Esq., and afterwards wife of Richard Jones of Claughton.

Roger.

Isabel.

Elizabeth.

Bridget.

Mary.

Dorothy.

Jane.

Mary. Buried at Garstang 10 August 1683.

Catherine. Baptized 30 April 1718. Married 8 Nov. 1739. Bur. at Arundel 2 Dec. 1784. = Charles Howard, tenth Duke of Norfolk, baptized 1 Dec. 1720; died 31 August 1786.

Charles. Duke of Norfolk, died *s.p.*

Mary. Catherine. Frances. } Died young.

John Brockholes. Buried at Garstang 28 September 1717. In 1716 registered his estate as a Popish recusant. *s.p.* = Elizabeth, daughter of John Braddill of Braddill.

William Brockholes. = Jane, daughter of Michael Jones of Twysell (sister to W. Brockholes's father's second wife). *s.p.*

Thomas. Chaplain at Chillington. Died 16 Jan. 1758.

Roger. A Priest at Claughton.

Charles. O.S.P.

Anne. = Robert Davies, Esq.

Mary. = William Hesketh of Mains.

a

a. By this marriage there were five sons and five daughters, of whom, Thomas, William, and Joseph, successfully assumed the name of Brockholes and died without issue, and the estates passed to William Fitzherbert of Swinnerton, in the county of Stafford, Esq. (whose sister, Constantia, had married Joseph Hesketh-Brockholes) and who also took the name of Brockholes (see *History of Kirkham*, p. 197). He died in 1873, and he was succeeded by James Fitzherbert-Brockholes of Denham, in Cheshire, Esq., who died in January 1875, when Claughton hall reverted (with Mains and Heaton) to the present owner, William Fitzherbert-Brockholes, Esq., second son of F. Fitzherbert, Esq., of Swynnerton park.

Mort. of Adam de Brokholes bears that date, and it is witnessed by Simone de fiswicke, who was living in 1276.[81] This Adam de Brockholes was seized of Byreworth, in Garstang (see p. 234), and Roger de Brockholes (who was either his son or grandson) died before 1358, seized of the same, and also of a messuage, forty acres of land, and ten acres of meadow, in Claughton, Billesburgh and Caterhale, which he held of the heirs of William de Tatham in socage, by service of one rose yearly and to find a chaplain to celebrate divine service at Claughton or in the church at Garstang, at a salary of 66*s.* 8*d.*[82]

Elina, the widow of Roger de Brockholes, died 8 December 1357, and her son and heir, Roger, was then fifteen years old, and he is doubtless the Roger de Brockholes who, by deed dated at Claughton 22 Richard II. (1398–9), granted a clause of land in Hegham, in the Vil de Claughton, to William de Beselegh ;[83] his name occurs several times as escheator for the county between 1377 and 1397. Proof is wanting to establish a connection between him and John de Brockholes, but it may be presumed that they were father and son.

The remainder of the descent is so imperfectly recorded in the *Visitation* of Richard St. George in 1613, that we have given it *in extenso.*

Claughton hall is a modern building.

WYRESIDE

Is now the seat of Henry Garnett, Esq., whose father purchased it, in 1836, from the late Mr. Cawthorne, whose ancestors were, for several generations, large land owners in Over Wyersdale.

PILLING HALL

Stands on the site of the ancient Grange belonging to Cockersand abbey, from which it was only a little over two miles distant,

[81] Deeds in possession of Richard Veevers, Esq., of Preston.

[82] *Inq. Post Mort.* of Elena Brokholes (32 Edward III.)

[83] Dodsworth *MSS.*, 149 T, p. 71.

and was always accessible by boat at high water; whilst it was cut off from the surrounding country by an impenetrable morass.

This position would probably induce the monks to make their Grange into a kind of Peel-tower, and, in the fourteenth century, they may have used it as a safe repository for their valuables against the not unfrequent Scottish invasions.[84] In 30 Henry VIII. (1538–9), it is described as "the Grange lately occupied by the monastery, with the lands, meadows, &c., thereunto belonging, and now occupied by John Kitchen."

When the monastery was dissolved, the manor of Pilling, with the "mansion house and demesne lands," was granted by letters patent, bearing date 1 September, 35 Henry VIII. (1543), to John Kitchen of Hadfield, in the county of Herts, gentleman.[85]

In the rental of Cockersand (1501) appears a William Kechen, who held of the prior three messuages (see p. 13), but there is no evidence to establish a connection between him and the purchaser of Pilling Manor. There was also a John Kitchen (who was an old friend of Robert Nowell's of Reade hall, Lancashire)[86] residing in London, and described, in June 1576, as "of the counsell of the Citie of London; of good wealthe, of Greis Inne and a double reader."[87] He was the author of *Le Courte Leete et Court Baron collec. per John Kitchen de Graies Inne, an apprentice in Ley*, one edition of which was printed in London in 1598;[88] he, however, could not be the John Kitchen of Hadfield who died about the year 1562. On 15 May, 21 Elizabeth (1578),[89] a bill of complaint was lodged in the Duchy Court by Anne Dalton of Penwortham, to the effect that she was the daughter of John Kitchen of Pilling, Esq., and widow of Robert Dalton, Esq., and that certain property in Pilling should of right

[84] Rev. J. D. Banister.

[85] Exchequer minister accounts, Lancashire, 30–31 Henry VIII., No. 167.

[86] *The Spending of the Money of Robert Nowell*, p. 275.

[87] *Lansdowne MSS.*, No. 683; see *Notes and Queries*, series vii, p. 23.

[88] A fourth edition appeared in 1663, and on its title-page the author is described as "the methodically learned John Kitchen of Gray's Inne, Esq., and double reader."

[89] Record office, Elizabeth, vol. 70, D 5.

be hers; her father, she stated, died sixteen years before (*i.e.*, 1562), but that one Jane Kitchen of Forton, now widow of Roger Dalton, Esq., held the same unlawfully.

The rejoinder of the defendant is, that after the death of Roger Dalton, her first husband, she married John Kitchen, but before doing so an agreement was entered into between them, whereby Pilling hall and other property was to descend to Roger Dalton, one of her younger sons, but that Robert Dalton, her eldest son, had always required that the conveyance thereof should be kept secret and unknown to Roger; but he, after his brother's death, having been let into the secret, took possession of the property.

In 33 Elizabeth (1590–91),[90] Pilling hall (or as it is then called Pilling grange), was disputed territory. The bill of complaint sets forth that John Kitchen, late of Hadfield, deceased, having been seized of the manor of Pilling and a parcel of ground called Abbott's carre, had demised the same to his son John Kitchen and Grace his wife. The son had made his Will "about forty years since" (*i.e.*, 1550), and then died, leaving his estate to his child (then unborn), and in default of such issue, then to his cousin, William Copwoode of Tataryge, in the county of Herts, and to William Copwoode, his son, who was a godson of John Kitchen's.[91] The posthumous child having died in infancy, and William Copwoode's son having died without issue, the sisters of the latter, viz: Sophia, the wife of Edmund Thunelly of Bulby, in the county of Lincoln, and Margaret, the wife of Robert Pointer of Armesby, in the county of Norfolk, claimed his share.

The defendant, Grace, formerly wife of John Kitchen the younger, but now wife of John Barker, clerk, maintains that she has a life interest in the estate, but that upon the second marriage she reconveyed the premises to John Kitchen, the father, and therefore prays to be dismissed the court. It appears that John Kitchen settled the estate on Anne, his daughter, and her

[90] Record office, Elizabeth, vol. vii, T 5.

[91] This is probably the John Kechyn who was M.P. for Lancashire in 1547, or it may have been his father.

husband, Robert Dalton, son and heir of William Dalton, Esq.,[92] and that she, by deed dated 21 Elizabeth (1578–9), agreed that after her death (her husband had previously died) it should descend to her brother, Barnabie Kitchen. She died 10 April 1593, without issue, and Barnabie Kitchen, her heir, was then fifty-eight years old.[93]

Barnabie Kitchen was twice married, first, to Anne, daughter of Sir John Aighton of North Meols, by whom he had issue one daughter, Alice;[94] and second, to Alice, the widow of William Forshaw, gentleman.[95] He died 6 July 1603, and his *Inq. Post Mort.* was taken at Preston 10 September 1604, and his daughter and coheirs were Alice, the wife of Hugh Hesketh, natural son of Sir Thomas Hesketh (she was then fifty years old), Anne (then aged twenty-two), wife of Thomas Ashton, and Elizabeth (aged seventeen), the wife of Nathaniel Banastre, son and heir of Nicholas Banastre of Altham.

In 1649[96] (10 January), a deed of partition was executed whereby the hall and one-third of the demesne was assigned to Richard Banastre (son of Nathaniel), another third of the estate to Thomas and Robert Hesketh (sons of Hugh Hesketh), and the remaining third to Richard Ashton (the heirs of Thomas Ashton) and others. In 1678, Edmund Hornby of Poulton, Esq., purchased the Banastre and Ashton shares; and in 1772, the remaining third was conveyed to his son, the Rev. Geoffrey Hornby, who then became owner of the whole property, which descended to his great-grandson, E. G. S. Hornby, Esq., of Dalton hall.

Nothing remains of the ancient edifice; but in making excavations near the present hall (which is used as a farm house), many beautifully-carved stones have from time to time be exhumed,

[92] Not Robert, the son of Roger Dalton.

[93] *Inq. Post Mort.*, 35 Elizabeth, vol. xvi, No. 43.

[94] So described in *Inq. Post Mort.*

[95] John Charnocke of Farington, gentleman, by Will dated 1571, left land in Penwortham to her, aud describes her as above. (Chet. Soc., vol. li, p. 209.)

[96] Title deeds in possession of Mr. Hornby.

which may well have belonged to an oratory or small chapel, and about ten years ago, in the centre of the barn, was discovered an oval hole or pit, some eighteen feet deep, and from six to nine feet wide, which was covered with rafters, having over them about three feet of sand; above the door of one of the barns is a stone, with "I. C. T. C. (or it may be meant for I. E. T. E.) 1675, inscribed on it.

NATEBY HALL.

The Travers family settled at Nateby sometime in the reign of Henry III. (see p. 37), and continued to live there for fourteen generations. A full genealogical account of this, and several other branches of the family, having been recently printed,[97] it will not be necessary here to give a detailed descent.

The Thomas Travers who obtained Nateby by a deed of gift from his brother Laurence in 20 Edward I. (1291–2), was coroner for Furness, *circâ* 1292; knight of the shire for Lancashire, 29 Edward I. (1300–1); high sheriff for Lancashire 30 and 33 Edward I. (1301-4); keeper of the forests of Lancaster and Amounderness, and collector of scutages for the county; he died before 1 August 1334.[98] He was twice married, first, to the heiress of William de Nateby (see p. 37), second, to Cecilia, widow of Roger de Hakoneschawe.[99]

By the marriage there was issue three sons, the eldest of whom was Laurence Travers of Nateby and Tulketh, who represented Preston in parliament in 1327; he was constable of Bromfield and Yale in 1333–4, and a "Sub-custos" of the peace for Amounderness. He died about 20 Edward III. (1346–7), having been twice married, first, to Elena Haydock, daughter of Henry Haydock of Ribbleton, and second, to Matilda, daughter of Adam Ploket, and widow of Peter de Risley, by whom he had a

[97] Collection of pedigrees of the family of Travers. Arranged by Henry J. Sides of the Bodleian Library, 1864.

[98] See pedigrees above named.

[99] By this marriage he had a son Alexander and a daughter Margaret.

daughter, Margaret Travers, who married Roger, the son of William de Longton.

By the first wife he had issue, Thomas Travers of Nateby and Tulket, who married, 7 Edward III. (1333–4), Eleanor, the daughter of Gilbert de Ashton. He was living at Tulketh in 1363–4. John, the eldest son[100] of the last-named Thomas, married Alice, the daughter of Robert de Plesington (see p. 37), and had issue a son Roger, who was born in 1354–5, and was living at Nateby in 1401; his son and heir, Thomas Travers, was third coroner for Lancashire, in 7 Henry V. or VI.,[101] and was living in 1443; he left issue one son, Laurence Travers, who married Preciosa, the daughter of Sir Robert Harrington, knight, and whose only son, Robert Travers of Nateby and Tulketh, was buried at Calais in France, having died there 19 Edward IV. (1479–80.) His son and heir, Richard Travers, was a captain in the royal army, and was buried in the north aisle of Canterbury cathedral. William, the only son of the last-named Richard, was also a soldier, and died in Scotland, 28 July 1524, and was buried at Edinburgh; he left issue Laurence, died young; William (of whom hereafter); Anthony; Grace, married William Plesington; Elizabeth, married Thomas Walmsley of Sholay; Anne; Dorothy; Alice, married Ralph Greenacres, and had issue.

William, who succeeded his father at Nateby and Tulketh, married Dorothy, the daughter of Thomas Preston of Furness Abbey. He died at Nateby hall, 24 July 1558. The following is a copy of his Will:

"The 28 daie of July in the yere of our Lord Godde, a thousand fyve hundrede fyftye and eight, I, William Travers of Nateby, in the county of Lancaster, gentleman, being sicke in my bodie, neverthelesse of holl and perffyte memory, thanks be geven therefore to Almightie Godde, do make my last will and testament in manner and forme followinge. First, I bequeathe my Sowle to the handes of Almightie

[100] His younger brothers were Laurence, Edmund, Thomas, Roger, William and Richard.

[101] *Harl. MSS.*, No. 2,112, fol. 146.

Godd, and to the most glorious virgen o^r^ Ladye saint Mary, and to all the celestiall companye of Heven, and my bodye to be buryed in holye molde at the descrec̃on of myne executo^rs^. Ite̅m I do constitute, ordeyne, and make John Preston, esquier, Xpofer Preston, gentleman, and my dere and welbelovyed Dorothye, my wyff, executo^rs^ of this my last will and testament. Ite̅m I will and bequeathe to my saide executo^rs^, two partes of all my messuages, ten̅es, rentes, rev'cons, services and others my hereditaments, set lyinge and being in the countye of Lancaster, wherof I am seased of my demesne as of ffee. To haue and to holde all the saides two partes of my saides messuages, landes, ten̅es, and other, the premisses with thapptenances to my said executors to the intente and use of the performance of this my last will and testament. And I wyll that my saides executors shall haue and holde, occupie and enioye, the saides twoo partes of all my saides messuages, ten̅es, and other, the premyses with thapptenances in sev'altye unto suche as my said execut^rs^ have with the rente, issues and proffittes thereof, fully executed and performed this my last Will and testament . . . . . Ite̅m I Will that Walter Chambers shall mary and take to wyff Anne Travers, Elynne Travers or Margaret Travers, at the discreton of my saide executors. Ite̅m I wyll that my saide executors shall of the rentes &c., ... of the saide two partes of my said messuages, &c., ... paye to suche two of my saide daughters as Walter Chambers shall not marye either of them, one hundrede markes, at such tyme as they and eyther of them shall come to mariage, or when my saides executors shall thinke necessary and convenyent for and towardes there advauncement yf they wilbe ordered and councelled by them. Ite̅m I Will that my saides executors shall also of the rentes, issues, comodyties and proffittes of the saides two partes of my saides messuages, &c., ... paye unto William Travers, Thomas Travers and Robert Travers, my younger sonnes, the some of six poundes, att the feastes of Martynmas and Whitsundaye, by even porc̃ons . . . . . unto such tyme as the youngest of them shall accomplyshe and come to full age of xx yeres, towards their exhibicon and bringing uppe. . . . . Ite̅m I Will that my executors shall distribute to every one of my poore neighbors the —— Ite̅m I Will that Thomas Whalley and Edward Horsley, have there holl yeares waiges paide unto them at Christmas next, and halff a yere wages more. Ite̅m I Will that Xtofer More and Elizabeth, his wyff, shall have and

enjoye one messuage or tente with thapptenance therto belonginge, which nowe he now hath and dwelling upon, or ells the messuage or tente which the saide Xpofer hath taken of me without any fine, paying more than he hath done, save onlye the rent and s'vice accustomed. Alsoe I desyre Mr Walter Strykland, esquier, for the good will that I have alwaies borne unto hym, and for the speciall confidence that I have in hym, to take the oversight, rule, and order of the said Walter Chamer, and of suche of my saides daughters as the said Walter Chamer shall chaunce to mary, and alsoe I desyre hym to be good Mr. unto them, and as a token of my good will towardes hym, I gyve and bequeathe unto the saide Mr. Stryklande, one ffatt oxe stall ffedde. Alsoe I desyre the Right honourable and my very goode lorde the lorde Mounteagle, and my welbeloved brother-in-law Thomas Carus, esquier, to be supervyso' and overseers of this my last Will and testament, and for there paynes taken therein, I gyve unto my saide lorde, an ambling Baye jellott, and to my saide brother-in-law, one fatt oxe.

"In wytnes wherof to this my last Will and testament, I have sett my seale the daye and yere above written, in the presens of Nicholas Aslasbye, Robt. Elletson, Ronald Wright, Walter Chamer, Thos. Parke, Robert Gybbonson, Xtofer More, and others."

Richard Travers succeeded his father at Nateby hall; he died 10 April 1576, and was buried at Garstang; he had four sons and three daughters; the eldest son and heir was the last Richard Travers of Nateby; he was born about 1590, and was living in 1631; he had issue two daughters, Jane and Alice, who were baptized at Garstang 26 November 1631. In 1626, he joined his father, William Travers, in the sale of the manor, the hall, and other family estates in Nateby, to George Preston of Holker, Esq., whose grandson, George, conveyed it, in 1654, to Walter Strickland, Esq., of Sizergh, in the county of Westmoreland, and his son, Robert Strickland, again sold it to George Leyburne of Cunswick, in the county of Westmoreland, Esq., who married Elizabeth, the daughter of George Preston (see p. 93), and was buried at Garstang 14 May 1704; he was succeeded by his son, John Leyburne. The *Diary* of Thomas Tyldesley [102] contains the following allusion to Nateby:

[102] Preston, 1873.

"April 27 [1712]. Went early to Nateby. Stay^{d} din^{r}. M^{rs} Green [of Bowers house] and others there. Gave y^{e} Groom John 1*s*.

"Oct. 24. Went with cos. Layborne a hunting with Samy Butler's hounds . . . . . went back to Nateby [where the Diarist remained for the night].

"Oct. 25. Alday in the house at Nateby, it being very bitter could."

Like most of the friends of Thomas Tyldesley's, John Leyburne joined the rebels, and was with them at Preston in 1715, and being in consequence attainted of high treason, his estates were forfeited to the crown, which, being sold by public auction, were repurchased for the family by one Croft Corles, to whom the commissioners conveyed Nateby in 1722. John Leyburne died before 1744, without issue, and Elizabeth Cholmley of the city of York, widow of Thomas Cholmley of Brandsley, only daughter and heiress of Anne Walton, wife of Thomas Walton of Winder, near Cartmel (the said Anne being sister of John Leyburne), was seized of the estate.

In 1745, Elizabeth Cholmley married George Ann, Esq., of Frickley, in Yorkshire, and had issue a daughter, who, dying unmarried, left her father her heir-at-law, in whom, therefore, Nateby was absolutely vested. In 1773, George Ann had married Mary Needham, and died, leaving a son, Marmaduke Ann, whose Will was dated 9 May 1796, and who was succeeded by his brother, Michael Ann, who, in 1806, sold Nateby to Thomas Swarbrick and John Valentine, who very shortly afterwards conveyed the same to John Birley of Kirkham, Esq., by whom it was (in 1818) sold to Thomas Butler-Cole, Esq., of Kirkland. In 1826, it again changed owners, being purchased by Richard Thompson of Lancaster, Esq., under whose Will it passed to his only daughter, Elizabeth, the wife of John Stewart, Esq., (son of Leveson Douglas Stewart, Esq., R.N.), who, with his son, John Leveson Douglas Stewart, Esq., of Glenogil, Forfarshire, sold it, in 1868, to the Right Hon. John Wilson Patten, now Lord Winmarleigh.[103]

[103] These details are furnished from the title deeds, by the kindness of James Nicholson, Esq., F.S.A.

Nateby hall is now used as a farm house; the more ancient portion having been destroyed by fire about eight years ago, and the remainder restored and modernized, it presents little to remind one of its former importance. At one time it had its private chapel, and tradition says that a subterranean passage communicated between it and Bowers house.

BOWERS HOUSE.

In 20 Edward III. (1346–7), Robert de Bower held a bovate of land in "parva Nateby," of William de Coucy, by military service,[104] and to him, or some of his descendants, we probably owe the name of *Bowers House*. The present building (erected no doubt on the site of a much older one) is an interesting specimen of the domestic architecture of the early part of the seventeenth century; in one of the gables is still preserved a small room with a clay floor, to which access was obtained by ascending a flight of winding stairs, and which was used as a Roman Catholic chapel or oratory.

On one of the out-buildings is a stone built into the wall, and inscribed,

which form the initials of some of the Green family who at that time owned and lived on the estate.

Richard Green of Garstang, in 1617, was one of the executors of Thomas Lord Gerard (see p. 16), and (?) his son Richard[105] married Dorothy, the daughter of John Brockholes of Claughton. A Thomas Green of "Little Nateby" married Margaret, the sister of Laurence Ireland of Lydiate, to whom William Blundell of Crosby writes, in 1667, to the effect that "your brother Green has had another bout with Spencer in one of the courts of London, where it was judged for Green, and on 10 Aug. last by the

[104] *Inq. Post Mort.*, W. de Coucy.

[105] In 1660, Bowers house was vested in Richard and John Green.

help of the under-sheriff he received possession, having many years before (when he contended with Nick Shuttleworth about the very same lands) on the same day of the month. And therefore he will not yield that St. Lawrence is an angry Saint."[106]

Amongst the recusants who registered their estates in 1715, were John Green of Claughton (23*l.*), Agnes Green of Garstang (63*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.*), and Roger Green of Garstang (value not given), all of whom are believed to belong to the same family, which became extinct on the death of George Green in 1777.[107] The next owner of Bowers house was John Wakefield, a common carrier from Garstang to Preston, about whom is told the following story: in 1745, in his capacity of carrier, a small heavy box was entrusted to him to deliver at Preston, but about this time the Pretender's troops made a hurried retreat northwards, and the person to whom the box was directed not coming to claim it, it was returned to Wakefield, who, upon opening it, found that it contained a large sum of money, no doubt intended for the use of the rebel army, but which was devoted to the purchase of Bowers house, which was again sold, in 1823, to Thomas Butler Cole, Esq., by Ann Wakefield and others, who conveyed it to Richard Thompson of Lancaster, Esq., through whom it passed to Mr. Stewart, who sold it to William Bashall of Farington, Esq., the present owner.

WHITEHEAD OF CLAUGHTON.

Towards the close of the sixteenth century, two brothers, Ralph and Richard Whitehead, were living at Winmarleigh. Concerning the latter little is known beyond the fact that he was married and left issue (see pedigree); the descendants of Ralph Whitehead, for several generations, lived at Matshead in Claughton. Richard Whitehead (the son of Ralph), was born in 1620, and died 1679, and he is believed to be the Captain Richard

[106] *Blundell MSS.*, per Rev. T. G. Gibson. 10 August is the feast of St. Laurence.
[107] *Grimshaw MSS.*, per Mr. Joseph Gillow.

Whitehead who raised a company of Foot in Garstang for the parliament in the civil war time,[108] and whose name appears as one of the lay members of the VII Lancashire Classis in 1646. In 1641–2 there were two Richard Whiteheads of Garstang, both of whom took the "Protestation" (see *post*). Another Richard Whitehead (or possibly the one who raised the company for the parliament, had afterwards sided with the king), forfeited his estates in St. Michael's, Garstang, and elsewhere, for treason against the commonwealth.[109]

Thomas Whitehead (the eldest son of Richard), was born in 1645, and died in 1687, leaving issue three sons and two daughters. From Richard, the eldest of these, descended Thomas Whitehead of Uplands, who was born at Eccleston, 7 April 1778, having entered the army as a cadet in 1793; he was attached to the second European regiment, of which he became colonel, 1 May 1824. In 1838, he was created a knight commander of the order of the Bath, and 9 November 1846 he was gazetted lieut.-general. Sir Thomas Whitehead greatly distinguished himself under Lord Combermere at the second siege of Bhurtpoor in 1826, and elsewhere in India.[110]

He died 7 April 1851, and his only son, Colonel Frederick Whitehead of Uplands, is the present representative of the family. From Thomas, the second son of Richard Whitehead, descended the Whiteheads of Forton hall. (See pedigree.)

WHITTINGHAM OF BARNACRE AND CLAUGHTON.

A branch of the Whittingham family appears to have settled in Garstang about the middle of the sixteenth century. In 1567

[108] *Discourse on the Warr in Lanc.*, Chet Soc., vol. lxii, p. 42.

[109] Deed in possession of Colonel F. G. Whitehead.

[110] A grant of arms was made to him, dated 5 November 1838, which sets forth "that whereas Sir Thomas Whitehead of Uplands Hall, knight, &c., is desirous of bearing in the armorial ensigns heretofore used by his family some distinction allusive to his services in the East Indies whereby the remembrance of the same may be transmitted to his posterity."

Arms. [Grante
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Crest. On an e
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AUTHORITIES.

Family Papers. Registers, Wills, &c., &c.

inmarleigh.=Alice Taylor.
May 1588.

Thomas.=Elizabeth.
Baptized at Garstang. 8 April 1610. Registrar of Garstang 1653. Buried at Garstang. Will dated 1670.
Buried at Garstang 2 November 1662.

Janet.
Baptized 24 Sept. 1593.

Edward.
Living 1670.

Alice.
Baptized at Garstang 19 October 1650.
Living 1670

Ag
Baptized
1635-6. I

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Whitehead of Claughton.

Arms. [Granted to Sir Thomas Whitehead.] Azure, on a chevron between three bugle horns stringed Or, as many martlets of the field, a chief embattled ermine, thereon an eastern crown Gules, between two wreaths of laurel, each encircling a sword erect, all proper.

Crest. On an eastern crown Or, between two wings Azure, a bugle horn stringed gold.

Authorities.
Family Papers. Registers, Wills, &c., &c.

. . . . Whitehead.=

Ralph Whitehead of Winnarleigh.=
Living time of Elizabeth.

Richard Whitehead of Winnardleigh.=Alice Taylor.
Married at Garstang 19 May 1588.

A child baptized at Garstang April 1616.

Richard Whitehead,=. . . .
baptized at Garstang June 26 1620, of Claughton, gent. Buried at Garstang 15 March 1679.

A daughter baptized 1629.

Ralph Whitehead=
of Winnarleigh.

Thomas. Baptized March 1650.

Richard. Baptized July 1653.

A son [? Gabriel] baptized at Garstang 30 October 1593.

A son bap. 30 Dec. 1597.

Thomas.=Elizabeth.
Baptized at Garstang. 8 April 1610. Registrar of Garstang 1653. Buried at Garstang. Will dated 1670.
Buried at Garstang 2 November 1662.

Janet.
Baptized 24 Sept. 1593.

Gabriel Whitehead.=Jane.
Living 1670. Will dated 24 July 1671. Proved at Richmond. Described as Grocer of Garstang.

Edward.
Living 1670.

Alice.
Baptized at Garstang 19 October 1650. Living 1670.

Agnes.
Baptized 24 January 1635-6. Died young.

Thomas Whitehead of Claughton, gent.=Elizabeth [Birches?]. Executrix of her husband's Will. Conveyed Forton hall to her younger son, Thomas Whitehead of Forton. Was living 1728.
Born 10 August 1645 at Claughton. Will dated 3 August 1687. Proved at Richmond.

Joseph.
Baptized at Garstang 11 June 1648.

Benjamin.
Living in 1679. 1 April 1707 took a lease of premises in Barnacre.

Robert Midgeall=Dorothy.=William Cardwell.
of Blakehall, in Goosnargh. Died December 1685.
Will dated 19 April 1725.
Married 30 October 1689.
s.p. *s.p.*

Thomas.

Richard.

Joseph.

Gabriel.
[Early in eighteenth century a Whitehead family lived at Elswick, in which Gabriel was a favorite name].

Elizabeth.

Richard Whitehead of Maishead, Claughton, gent. Born 29 Nov. 1672. Baptized at Garstang. Buried at Garstang 31 March 1724.

Margaret . . . . . .
Died at Cleveley. Buried at Garstang 2 February 1700.

Thomas Whitehead of Fleet street,=Isabella, only daughter of Edward Claughton. Born 1 November 1675. Buried at Garstang, January 1728. Will proved at Richmond.
Cole of Benmont Cote, by his second wife, Isabella, daughter of John Hodgson of Lancaster. Baptized at Garstang (after her marriage in 1698).

Joseph.
Born 29 July 1678; died young.

Benjamin.
Baptized 1683; buried 1684.

Rowland.
Baptized 6 Oct. 1688; living 1706.

Jane.=George Parkinson.
Married at Garstang 9 April 1695.

Elizabeth.=Thomas Roe of
Baptized 1 September 1685.
Out Rawcliffe, Esq.

Elizabeth.=John France of
Buried at Kirkham 8 Febr. 1769.
Rawcliffe, Esq.

Thomas Whitehead of Matshead.=Sarah, daughter of Thomas Winckley of Preston, Registrar of the Chancery court. Married *ante* 1721.
Baptized at Garstang 21 October 1696. Barrister-at-Law. Elected Recorder of Preston 1735. Owned manor of Upper Rawcliffe. In 1702 purchased advowson of the church of St. Michael's-on-Wyre. Died in 1742.

Thomas.
Of Claughton, gent. Named in his father's Will, inherited lands in Little Eccleston.

Alexander Whitehead of Forton hall.=Jennet, daughter of Thomas Reeder, the elder
Born 1712. Died 3 March 1782. Buried at Cockerham. In 1777 conveyed Forton hall to his son Richard.
sister and coheir of Thomas Reeder the younger of Forton and Cockerham. Born 1715. Died 15 February 1763. Buried at Cockerham.

Richard.=Ann Wilson
under age in 1728. Married at Cockerham 22 April 1738.
of Ellel.

Jennet, daughter of John Hawthornwaite=Richard Whitehead of Forton hall and Lathwaite.=Jenet, relict of C. Johnson of Lancaster, M.D.
of Forton. Married, 10 March 1783, at Cockerham. Died, 19 June 1799, at Cockerham.
Born 1756. Died 2 September 1803. Buried at Cockerham. Will dated 27 August 1803.
Died 15 May 1833, aged 72. Buried at Cockerham.
s.p.

Alice.=Francis . . .
of Lancaster. Living 1777.

Ellen.=James Stuart of Claughton. Living 1777.

Jennet.=J. Naresnape.

Deborah.

Esther.

Nancy.

Nancy.
Died unmarried.

. . . .=Thos. Smith of Kirkland.

Richard Whitehead of Claughton,=Elizabeth, daughter
and Bank hall, Blackburn. Justice of Peace for county of Lancaster, and High Sheriff in 1759. Lord of the manor of Rawcliffe. In 1773 conveyed advowson of St. Michael's to his son. Living in 1782.
and heir of Henry Sudell of Woodfold park, Blackburn. Married 1744.

Ann Lawson of Eccles.=Alexander Whitehead of Forton hall.=Mary, daughter of Edward Huntington
Born 1785. Died 24 August 1811. Bur. at Cockerham.
Lieut. in 1st Royal Lanc. Militia. Born 1787. Died 1846. Buried at Cockerham.
of Forton, Esq., niece of Edward Mason, Esq., of Edge Hill, Liverpool. Born 1787. Died 28 February 1864. Buried at Cockerham.

John.
Of Liverpool. Died 1872, unmarried. Buried at Edge Hill.

Richard.
Of Liverpool. Died unmarried. Buried at Edge Hill.

Ellen.=William Noar of Manchester.
Died 28 Nov. 1861. Buried at Manchester.

Jennet.=James Whinnerah of
Died 27 December 1871. Buried at Thornton.
Barn hall, Thornton.

Richard.
Died 1837, unmarried.

Thomas Whitehead.=Margaret Hannah, daughter of William Shawe of Preston, Esq. Died 19 Jan. 1830, aged 79. Bur. at Eccleston.
Born 1746. Educated at Manchester Free Grammar School. Fellow of St. Peter's College, Cambridge (where he graduated B.A. and M.A.). Rector of Eccleston in 1770. He died at Preston, and was buried at Eccleston 20 May 1812, aged 64. He was a Justice of the Peace for the county.

Richard.
Commander in Royal Navy. Died at Lancaster 1837. *s.p.*

Dorothy.=William Cunliffe Shawe, M.P. for Preston.

William White
Of Forton hall and Scale hall.

Edward Mason Whitehead.=Elizabeth, daughter of
Born 1819. Died 29 March 1877. Buried at Lancaster.
. . . . Sumner, Esq., of Preston. Died 1844.

Alexander Whitehead of Forton.

Betsey, daughter of James Gerrard of Cockerham.

William.

John Whitehead.=Emma, daughter of
Of Rochdale.
William Filling of Rochdale, and widow of R. Shepherd of Rochdale.

Thomas Alexander Walkeland,=Sarah Jane, daughter of Thomas
curate of Walsall, in Stafford.
Newshaw of Dewsbury, co. York.

Ellen Mason.
Died 23 May 1851, unmarried.

Jennet.=John Walnman of Poulton-le-Fylde.

Mary.

Thomas Whitehead of Uplands, in the county of Lancaster. Born 7 April 1778. Baptized at Eccleston. Justice of the Peace for the county of Lancaster. Lieut.-General in the army, created K.C.B. in 1836. Buried in Eccleston churchyard. Died 7 April 1851.

Charlotte, daughter of James Burdett Ness of Osgodvie park, in the county of York. Married 1811. Died 19 August 1869. Bur. at Eccleston.

Foster.=Alice, daughter
Baptized at Eccleston 27 May 1781. Captain of Preston Volunteers in 1803.
of F. Vose of Preston, Solicitor.

William Cunliffe.
Baptized at Eccleston 17 May 1783.

Joseph Charles Frederick.
Baptized at Eccleston 16 May 1784. Solicitor of Garstang. Lieut. in Preston Volunteers in 1803. Died *s.p.*

John.
Baptized at Eccleston 15 October 1787. Died unmarried.

Ellis Robert.
Baptized at Eccleston 24 July 1785.

Anna Maria.
Baptized at Eccleston 29 August 1773. Bur. 2 January 1774.

Elizabeth.
Baptized at Eccleston 24 March 1776. Bur. 24 August 1776.

Mary Hannah.=David Chadwick Alston
Baptized at Eccleston 13 November 1774.
of the Hermitage, Wine Merchant.

Dorothy Isabella.
Baptized at Eccleston 10 August 1786. Bur. at Eccleston 9 August 1790.

William Whitehead=Frances Elizabeth, daughter of
of Uplands and London. Justice of the Peace for the county of Lancaster. Colonel Essex Militia Rifles, late Captain 42nd Regiment.
Thomas Fitzgerald, Esq., of Ballina park, in the county of Waterford.

Charlotte.=John Westrop of
Married 30 July 1836. Died 2 March 1866.
Attyflin park, in the county of Limerick, Esq.

Isabella.
Died 10 September 1862.

Harriett.=Major-General Sir George McGregor, K.C.B., of Glengarnock, in the county of Devon.

Celelia Eliza Adelaide.=Major-General Sir Andrew Scott Waugh, R.E., F.R.S., Died 1878.

Gerald George.

Arthur John.

Frederick Francis.

Edith.

Arms borne by Richard Whitehead in 1678.

was baptized, Catherine, the daughter of Richard Whittingham, who was probably the second son of Richard Whittingham of Whittingham, and Catherine, his wife.[111] In 1572, Thomas Whittingham of Claughton, gentleman, was one of the jury at the *Inq. Post Mort.* of Richard Barton of Barton row, and on 8 November 1578, he was married (for the second time)[112] to Jenet, the widow of William Silcock.

Amongst those who did not sign "the Protestation" (see *post*), were Richard Whittingham of Garstang, and Richard, William and Thomas Whittingham of Claughton. One of these Richards was the second son of Thomas Whittingham of Whittingham, and he married Elizabeth, the daughter of R. Walmsley, and was described, in 1642, as of "Barnacre, gentleman"; he had issue a son George,[113] who married, first, Jenet Cowell of Goosnargh (in 1656), and second, Anne, the daughter of Robert Plesington of Byreworth, by whom he had several children.

William Whittingham of Westfield, Claughton, died in 1668, and in his Will, dated 14 October 1662, he mentions his wife Ellen, sons Thomas, George and Matthew, and a daughter Catherine. By deed, dated 16 April 1653, Richard Whittingham of Claughton, gentleman, granted to Robert Chipindall of Claughton, yeo., all his estate in a messuage in Claughton, called "Bayne house, from 2 February next (1654) for ever, if Hugh Barton of Claughton, yeo., be then living and in health, and lyker to live than dye, and Richard Whittingham doe make default of payment of xxvi^{li} iiij^{s} vi^{d} to Robert Chipindall."[114]

In 1629 the arms of Whittingham of Claughton were, "Argent, three mullets between two bendlets sable."[115]

[111] See Whittingham pedigree, *Hist. of Goosnargh*, p. 184. In 1617 was born at Garstang, Bridget, daughter of Richard Whittingham of Claughton — no doubt called after his sister-in-law, Bridget, wife of Thomas Whittingham.

[112] 2 November 1570, Anne, daughter of Thomas Whittingham was buried.

[113] Richard, son of Richard Whittingham of Claughton, was born 30 October 1656. (*Garstang Register.*)

[114] This Richard Whittingham's wife's name was Alice in 1653.

[115] *MS.* of Lancashire and Cheshire arms in possession of Mr. J. Paul Rylands, F.S.A.

COTTAM OF BILSBORROW.

William de Cotum de Bilesburgh was a witness to a deed executed at Garstang, on Friday next after the feast of St. Mary Magdalen (22 July) 17 Edward III. (1343)[116]

In the time of Henry VIII., William Cottam of Billesborough, gent., married Constantia, the daughter of Christopher Barton of Barton, and a generation later, another of the same name married Anne, the daughter of William Hesketh of Maynes, Esq.[117]

Richard Cottam, whose *Inq. Post Mort.* was taken 3 Edward VI. (1549–50), held the manor of Bilsborrow, which afterwards passed to Henry Cottam (see p. 23). In 1641 Oliver Cottam of Bilsborrow refused to take the "Protestation."

William Cottam[118] of Bilsborrow, born 28 April 1688, died 13 March 1773. A non-juror in 1715. = Mary . . . . . died 28 March 1767.

- William Cottam of Bilsborrow, born 22 July 1719, died 16 Feb. 1804.
- George Cottam, born 30 July 1722, died 24 May 1775.
- James Cottam, born 27 Jan. 1732, died an infant.
- James Cottam, born 28 Dec. 1732, died 9 Jan. 1811.

- Elizabeth, born 23 Dec. 1727, died 14 Oct. 1806.
- Anne, born 4 Sep. 1730, died 17 March 1822, married 21 Feb. 1766. = George Haydock, died 26 Feb. 1783.

SCORTON OLD HALL.

What remains of this hall is now let as two tenements, in one of which lives Mr. James Sandwell, whose family have farmed the estate for several generations. Scorton hall was probably

[116] Dodsworth *MSS.*, 144, P.P. 62.

[117] Pedigrees of Barton and Hesketh.

[118] From register in an old prayer book formerly belonging to William Cottam the elder, now in the possession of Mr. Joseph Gillow.

built in the early part of the seventeenth century, when Richard Blackburne (son of William Blackburne of Thistleton), gentleman, lived here, and afterwards removed to Thistleton and Newton; he married Jane, the daughter of William Ainsworth of Newton, and had four sons, John (of whom hereafter), Edward, Richard and Thomas, none of whom, however, appear to have resided at Scorton.

John Blackburn had issue two sons, Thomas, died 1667, *s.p.*, and Richard, who lived at Scorton hall, and subsequently at Stockinbridge; he (Richard) married Perpetua, daughter of Francis Westby of Myerscough (son of Thomas Westby of Mowbreck); his Will was dated 10 September 1686; he had issue John, Thomas and Margaret (see p. 209).

The property afterwards passed to Robert Charnley, gentleman, of Scorton park, whose daughter and heir married Richard Butler, a younger son of Richard Butler of Rawcliffe hall; ultimately the estate was sold to the late Peter Ormerod of Wyresdale park, Esq.[119]

GARSTANG OF GARSTANG.

As already stated (p. 27), a family of this name existed in 11 Henry III. (1226-7), and for something like two centuries they lingered in the parish. In 1464, Henry Garstang died at Cirencester, and left 10*l.* to be distributed among the poor kinsfolk of Richard Steresacre and other his kinsfolk in the parish of Garstang; he desired to be buried at Cirencester church, in the wall near the altar of St. Edmund the Confessor.[120] His widow, Margaret, carried out his wishes, and an arched recess in the wall of the south aisle, with two shields, one at each end, marks his resting place; one of these shields bears his merchant's mark, and the other his coat of arms.[121] An oak screen in the corner

[119] The above particulars are from the *Grimshaw MSS.*

[120] *Registers of Godyn*, p. 41 b, extracts supplied by the Rev. E. A. Fuller, vicar of St. Barnabas, Bristol.

[121] The painting is modern, but it reads azure three mascles or, a chief argent and bordure engrailed gules.

of the south aisle bears his arms and mark, which are also found in the Lady Chapel, to which, in 1457, he gave a suit of vestments.

Henry Garstang is supposed to have been engaged in the wool trade, which was very flourishing at Cirencester at that date; he left no issue.

CLIFTON HALL,

In Forton, was built towards the end of the last century by Richard Gillow, a younger son of Richard Gillow of Singleton, yeoman, who was a catholic non-juror in 1715. Richard Gillow, the younger, had issue, Richard (of whom below); Edward, buried 7 February 1741; Robert; and Alice, who married Alexander Worswick of Singleton hall.

Richard, married a daughter of Robert Haresnape of Thurnham, and died 14 August 1811; his second son,[122] Robert Gillow, inherited Clifton hall, and died 11 July 1838, having issue, Margaret (married to Cuthbert Dunn of Newcastle, Esq.); Anne (died young); Alice (married to J. T. Chadwick of the Hermitage, Alston); Mary Agnes (married to Francis O'Bryan); and Sarah Ann Gillow, who for some time resided at Clifton hall; she died at Paris, 8 December 1871, having previously sold the estate.

GIFT HALL,

Now the property of Lord Winmarleigh, was, in the time of Elizabeth, vested in the Slater family, and was held by them until the middle of the seventeenth century, when it passed to Dr. John Angier, and Margaret, his wife. In 1716 it was sold to William Swarbrick by Bazaleel Angier, who had inherited it from his father John Angier. In 1746 it was purchased by Thomas Patten, Esq.

[122] His other children were, Richard of Leighton hall, George of Hammersmith, Robert, Agnes, Sarah, Alice and Jane. I am indebted to Mr. Joseph Gillow for the particulars about this family.

MOCK BEGGAR HALL.

This was formerly known as Snor hall and belonged to the Saul family. It was purchased by Thomas Patten, Esq., about 1750, and now forms part of Lord Winmarleigh's estate.

CROMBLEHOLMES OF THE CROSS, KIRKLAND.

The History of the Parochial Chapelry of Goosnargh contains an account of the Crombleholmes of Crombleholme Fold, a branch, probably, of those of Ribchester, Dutton, Aighton, and Huntingdon-in-Bayley.

The last of the family[123] to retain any portion of the patrimonial property, Crombleholme Fold, was Richard, who was living at an advanced age in 1772. He had, many years previously, disposed of his interest in the estate; and, probably urged by the requirements of his rising family, and with a view to embarking in a manufacturing business, had removed to the neighbouring village of Inglewhite. He had (by his first wife,[124] J. Cross), four sons, and also a daughter, Margaret, married prior to 1766 to John Maudsley of Catterall, afterwards of Pontefract.

The sons were, (1) William (of whom hereafter). (2) David of Garstang, legatee of John Cross 1766. (3) Thomas, of the Cross, married, in 1766, to Agnes Teebay; he had issue John (of whom hereafter); Richard, of Salford and Ordsall,[125] born 1768, married to Elizabeth Bradshaw of Chester, and buried at Eccles

[123] The following particulars of this family, derived from letters, wills, and other documents now in the possession of their descendants, are supplied to us by John W. Bone, Esq., B.A., F.S.A.

[124] By his second wife he had a son, James, who married Ellen Eaves, and had issue a son, John, born in 1803.

[125] He had issue: Ann, born 1788, married Samuel Kirton of Ashby-de-la-Zouch and London; Thomas, born 1791, died 1820, *s.p.*; Elizabeth, born 1793, died 1834, *s.p.*; Richard, born 1800, killed 1821, *s.p.*; Mary, born 1798, married John (son of William Bone of Winstanley), who died at Salford in 1865, and had issue, John William Bone, B.A., F.S.A., London, Richard Crombleholme Bone, priest, and vice-president of Ratcliffe College, near Leicester, and Mary Elizabeth, professed nun, order of the Good Shepherd, prioress at Ford, near Liverpool.

in 1815; George; Martin; Mary (married —— Temple of London); Anne (married —— Wright of London); Elizabeth (married William Bamber,[126] and had issue), and Thomas, born in 1780, died about 1818, and left issue.[127] (4) John of Kirkland, legatee of John Cross 1766.

"The Cross," to which one or more of the family removed from Inglewhite, was a portion of the Kirkland hall estate; and an alleged relationship of the family at Crombleholme Fold to the Rev. Richard Crombleholme, patron and vicar of St. Michael's-on-Wyre, has a probable bearing upon their settlement at this spot. Presumptive evidence of this relationship appears in a mutilated marriage settlement, dated January 1717, which exhibits among the parties to it William Crombleholme of Fairsnape, Richard Crombleholme, "vicar of the parish and parish church of St. Michael's," and Richard, son of the said William. This document, which appears to have been in the possession of Thomas Crombleholme of the Cross, has descended, with other family documents, to a grandson (now living) of his son Richard. In 1720, Richard Crombleholme, the vicar of St. Michael's, in conjunction with other parties, purchased a portion of the forfeited estates of the Butlers of Kirkland; and, in 1735, his son, the Rev. William Crombleholme, vicar of St. Michael's, married Ann, daughter of Alexander Butler of Kirkland hall, Esq. She died in 1764. It was about this date that William, Thomas and John Crombleholme, sons of Richard of Crombleholme Fold, settled at Kirkland; Thomas, if not his brothers, residing at the Cross. While there, they appear to have experienced striking proofs of kindly feeling on the part of the Butler family; for John Crombleholme,

[126] William Bamber owned a farm, nick-named "Kentucky," from his constantly saying that he would go to that State; eventually he went to Ohio, where he owned 1000 acres.

[127] Richard (in Ohio); George (at Springfield, Ohio), married his cousin, Eliza, daughter of Samuel Kirton; Mary Anne; and Catherine, wife of —— Kennedy of Manchester.

the eldest son of Thomas, writing to his father from Bordeaux, in a letter still extant, says, "If you should see Mr. Butler, please to present to him my respectful gratitude for all his kindness to our family. His bounty is ever present to my mind, and I could wish to acknowledge it to him personally." This circumstance, taken in conjunction with the possession of the above-mentioned marriage settlement by Thomas, appears to support the allegation of a recognised relationship between the two families of Crombleholme.

William, the eldest of the three brothers at Kirkland, was executor and residuary legatee, in 1766, of the real and personal estate of his uncle, John Cross, in Catterall; and owned land in Ellel, and also in the parish of Kendal, and a house in Lancaster. He had two sons, Thomas and Richard.[128]

We are wanting in information as to the descendants of two of the other brothers, David of Garstang, and John.[129]

Thomas, the third brother, resided at the Cross, Kirkland, from about 1765 till his death, at a very advanced age, in or after 1818. He is described (in a letter of his eldest son John, written in 1801), as being in a comfortable position, carrying on the business of dyeing, as well as farming, with his son-in-law, William Bamber.

The most noteworthy of the descendants of Thomas is his

[128] Richard, and Isabella, his wife, had issue: William of Frome, born 1788; James, of her majesty's customs at Preston, died 21 November 1852, aged 62 (he married Elizabeth Catterall, and had issue one son, Richard Alban Crombleholme, collector of customs at Boston, who married Mary Ann Molyneux of Lea, near Preston, and has issue, Richard James Denis Molyneux Crombleholme); John, born 1792, died 1823; Richard of Avenham, Preston, born 1794, died 1828, buried with his wife, Isabella, at Garstang Church Town; Thomas, born 1795; Edward, born 1797, died 1816. Richard Crombleholme had also two daughters, Grace and Ellen. The Rev. William Joseph Crombleholme, priest at Ashton-under-Lyne, is the grandson of a William Crombleholme, who owned land in Ellel, and whose will was proved at Lancaster in 1809.

[129] In the churchyard at Garstang Church Town is a headstone to the memory of "Ellen, the wife of David Crombleholme, who died July 20th, 1815, aged 51."

eldest son John, from whose letters (of which more than sixty are extant) we have just quoted.

Born on Christmas Day, 1766, he commenced his education at a school at Garstang Church Town; but, in his fourteenth year (probably through the good offices of a clerical relative), was sent to the college of Dieulouard, Lorraine, and subsequently to Paris. Writing from Bordeaux to his brother Richard, in Manchester, in 1801, he says, "I don't know what is become of our kinsman, Mr. Kitchen, Director of the English Secular College at Douay; but, if he be still alive, and if his College still exists,[130] you will never want in him a trusty friend to take care of your sons during a few years of college education."

John Crombleholme's passage of the Channel on this occasion, in 1780, was not without adventure and danger. In another letter to his niece, Mrs. Bone (in 1829), he says, that the packet in which he sailed was driven "on the shoals between Dunkirk and Ostend; where we lay, and were fired at by two French privateers for half an hour, the balls flying over and on each side of us, and some dropping short and skipping on the surface of the water. We got clear off, but the other packet-boat, our consort, was captured and taken into Dunkirk."

The years 1790 and 1791 found him in Paris, delivering courses of lectures at the University and the Musée, which brought him under the notice of many "persons of learning and distinction," and introduced him to influential circles in the capital. But some of the most terrible scenes of the Revolution were at hand. June 1792 saw the royal family besieged in the Tuileries by the mob, and in August occurred the slaughter of the Swiss Guard, followed by the establishment of the Revolutionary tribunal, and the sanguinary massacres of September. In that month John Crombleholme left Paris and went to Bordeaux, where he continued to reside till 1802. In 1794, he married Mademoiselle Eléonore Louise de Balay, elder daughter of the Seigneur

[130] The College was seized, and its inmates expelled by the French Republican government.

Charles Maximilien Joseph de Balay, baron de Jousseau in Franche Comté. Her younger sister, Félicité, married General Charles François de Malet, who, born at Dôle in 1754, was shot at Paris, in 1812, for his unsuccessful conspiracy to dethrone the emperor Napoleon during the absence of the latter in the campaign of Moscow.

In 1802, during the short-lived peace of Amiens, John Crombleholme and his wife sailed for the Mauritius, at that date a French possession and known as the Isle of France. They arrived on the hundredth day after leaving Bordeaux. There he was appointed by the governor of the island to a post in the Lycée; but appears to have at once directed his attention to the acquisition of a coffee and cotton plantation. In 1805 we find him the owner of some 300 acres of land, about fourteen miles from Port Louis, as well as of land and houses in that town. He named his estate "Richmond," after, as he says, "one of the branches of our mother's family." In the *Westminster Review*, October 1831, he is alluded to as having formed an estimate of the mortality from cholera in the Mauritius in 1819.

In 1821 he returned to France, visited his relatives in England in 1822, and in subsequent years travelled much for recreation and health. In 1829 he writes, that since 1821 "never less than six hundred miles of some new country have been visited and cursorily examined each summer." In 1826 he took a trip to New Orleans, and during that year and 1827 "examined the United States from south to north," and visited his brother-in-law William Bamber, in the neighbourhood of Cincinnati. In 1830 he settled at Nantes, where he died in 1838 and lies buried, together with his widow, in the Cimetière de Miséricorde (Concession à perpétuité, No. 1046).

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANY.

THE PROTESTATION IN 1641–2.

THE House of Commons having ordered a Protestation to be taken, a warrant was issued to that effect in 1641–2, whereby all the male inhabitants above eighteen years of age were to bind themselves to maintain the true Protestant religion of the Church of England against all Popery and popish innovation. In this document we have practically a nominal roll of the parishioners.

The[1] names of all them that hath taken the Protestation wthin Garstang quarter for Thomas Whiteheads division.

Augustine Wildbore, Vicar.	Thomas Clarkson.
John Butler, Esquire.	Tho. Kilner.
John Winkley, Minister.	Edmund Sawle.
Thomas Whithead, Churchwarden.	Robert Durham.
John Woods, Schoolemaster.	John Pie.
John Stursaker.	Robert Holme.
Williā Holme.	Henry Wilkinson.
Nicholas Stursaker.	John Jampson.
James Stursaker.	Adam Kitchin.
Henry Crosse.	Robert Blackborne.
Williā Fisher.	Thomas Clarkson.
Henry Stursaker.	Williā Ratley.
John Kilner.	Richard Simpson.
Christopher Sawle.	James Tomlinson.

[1] *MS.* in the House of Lords' library. For the transcript I am indebted to Mr. J. E. Bailey, F.S.A.

John Browne.
Christopher Calvert.
John Shires.
James Holme.
Thomas Wilkinson.
James Fowler.
Robert Durham, Senior.
Robert Winder.
John Hodgson.
James Clarkson.
Richard Harrison.
Williā Calvert, Minister.
Roger Dodsworth, Gentleman.
John Fyst[2], Gen.
John Butler, Clarke.
Roger Rathmell, Ju.
Henry Wilkinson.
Christopher Lawe.
Williā Dunderdale.
Jo. Stursaker.
John Harrison.
Williā Nealson.
Richard Kirkham.
Henry Crofton.
Henry Fleemeing.
Tho. Parkinson.
Richard Rabie.
Roger Rathmellse.
James Durham.
Gregory Walker.
Lawrence Stursaker.
Abra. Turdox.
John Durham.
James Sawle.
Richard Rathmell.
Williā Brewer.
John Harrison.

George Alnom.
James Brande.
Williā Parkinson.
Ralph Pedder.
Robert Simpson.
Thomas Simpson.
Thomas Gibson.
Robert Charneley.
Thomas Kerfoote.
Williā Fox.
Myles Harleing.
John Curwen.
James Chippindale.
John Walker.
Thomas Gervis.
Richard Whithead.
John Charneley.
Thomas Bond.
Williā Birches.
Nicholas Hey.
Robert Walker.
John Goose.
Robert Morrase.
James Clarkson.
Richard Morrase.
Thomas Durham.
John Fooler.
John Walker.
Thomas Durham.
Lawrence Towneley.
John Kirby.
Williā Goose.
Williā Gill.
Williā Weever.
Williā Singleton.
Richard Whithead.
Richard Parkinson.

[2] Should be Fyfe.

Robert Bond.
John Sturraker.
John Harrison.
James Gill.
Willi Roe.
Robert Wilson.
Henry Michell.
Alexander Madder.
Robert France.
Humphrey Tompson.
John Hodgkinson.
Tho. Curwen.
Edward Robinson.
Robert Benison.
John Addomson.
Barniby Sturraker.
Richard Atkinson.
John White.
Richard Chippindale.
Robert Chip'indale.
John Clarkson.
Henry Roe.
Henry Chipindale.
James Sturaker.
James Hudson.
John Sidgreaves.
Hugh Sturraker.
George Crone.
Nicholas Carson.
Tho. Corles, Junior.
Rob't Adamson.
Robt. Clarke.
James Lyth.
George Lyth.
Rob't Durham.

The names of all them that hath not taken the Protestation wthin Garstang quarter for Thomas Whitehead division.

Thomas Toppin.
Williā Haighton.
Williā Rathmell.
Richard Walker.
John Atkinson.
Robert Bell.
Robert Deyes.
John Grone.
Tho. Rigmaiden.
Thomas Skelton.
Williā Stursaker.
Williā Rily.
Henry Maudsley.
James Cottom.
Richard Whittingham.
Edmund Fox.
Henry Halton.
John Lightfoote.
Henry Rumney.
Edward Billington.
Roger Haighton.
Thomas Dallom.
Robert Parkinson *alias* highā.
Robert Parkinson.
Christopher Shreffald.
Thomas Towneley.
James White.
Williā Towneson.
James Curwen.
Edmund Holker.
Christopher Swartbrecke.
Edward Peatson.

Robert Sturraker.
George Tomkinson.
John Carter.
Williā Pickering.
Robert Mawdsley.
Tho. Swartwricke.
Mr. Richard Greene.
Robert Atkinson *als.* Milner.
John Butler, Gentleman, Ju.
Williā Butler.
John Cottom.
Robert Plesington, Gent.
Robert White, Gent.
Christopher Simpson.
Williā Pie.
Robert Bradley.
Williā Dugdale.
James Dugdale.
Williā Burne.
Leonard Simpson.
Thomas Bee.
Roger Blackburne.
Richard Blackburne.
Henry Bee.
Williā Barnes.
Williā Curwen.
Edward Holme.
Thomas Sturraker.

Edmond Heulme, Churchwarden. I present this 16th day of March all and eu^{9}y the names and surnames of eu^{9}y ꝑson and ꝑsons now Recyding and Inhabiting within my quart^{r} called Wiesdall q^{r}ter ꝑte of the ꝑish of Garstang, aboue the age of Eighteene yeares, whoe haue not taken the ꝑtestac̃ion, viz^{t}:

John Gardner.
John Wind^{9}.
John Cawthorn.
Will'm Harrison.
John Burn.
James B^{9}adshaw.
Nicholas Burne.
John Webster.
John Baynes.
Thomas Burne.
Thomas Brewer.
Will'm Sykes.
Richard Baynes.
Allexander Baynes.
Richard Piercen.
Francis Baynes.
Will'm Baynes.
Thomas Baynes.
Francis Baynes.
John Lawrenson.
John Witendall.
Robert Potter.
Edmund Potter.
James Harrison.
Richard Hignison.
John Rigmaden.
John Corles.
Robert Hubberstie.
Will'm Walker.
Thomas Marscoe.
Nicholas Marscoe.
Thomas Marscoe.
Thomas Emson *als.* Higham.
Richard Becchis.

Thomas Will'mson.
Richard Will'mson.
Henery Will'mson.
Jeoffary Wilcock.
Thomas Lee.
Henery Wodert.
John Byram.
John Pickering.
Thomas Maersooe.
Henery Wilkinson.
John Sterhaker.
John Atkinson.
Hugh Walker.
Will'm Walker.
John Clark.
James Fowler.
Thomas Best.
Thomas Corles.
James Best.
Henery Goose.
Chr. Miller.
Thomas Curwen.
Thomas Ellice.
Will'm Ellice.
James Curwen.
James Curwen.
Lawrence Walker.
Richard Birchis.
Gabriell Clarson.
Philop Parkinson.
John Charnock.
Robart Burn, Senior.
—— Lee.

Barnak^r. I present this 16^th day of March all and eu^9y the names and surnames of eu^9 ꝑson and ꝑsons now Inhabiting and Recyding within my q^rter, called Barnak^r q^rter (ꝑte of the ꝑish of Garstang), whoe haue not taken the ꝑtestacon, viz^t:

Will'm Patson.
Richard Dundall de Brock.
Thomas Lee.
Will'm Raylton.
John Cromlehoulme.
Will'm Calvert.
Henery Walker.
Robart Carter.
Will'm Fowler.
Richard Parkinson.
Thomas Eidforth.
Robart Eidforth.
John Rigmadon.
Will'm Towning, Ov'seer.
Thomas Bee.
Andrew Maer.
Henery Goose.
Richard Curwen.
Miles Addison.
Richard Charnock.
James Sterhak^9.
John Sterhaker.
Nicholas Charnock.
Robert Plesington.
Henery Blackborn.
Robert Browne.
John Hobson.
Thomas Rigmaden.
John Rigmaden.
Will'm Bee.

Will'm Singleton.
James Parkinson.
Nicholas Parkinson.
Thomas Goose.
Thomas Wilcock.
Ather Hilton.
Thomas Baynes.

Edmond Houlme, Churchwarden. I present this 16th day of March all the names and surnames of eu^{9}y pson and psons within my (q^{r}ter) called Wiesdall q^{r}ter, pt of the pish of Garstang, who haue taken the ptestacion, viz^{t}:

Edward Gervis.
Will'm Gervis.
Edmond Wind^{r}.
Christopher Gawthorn.
Ch'r Caton.
John Clarson.
James Corles.
John Hathorwait.
Francis Richmont.
Thomas Jenkison.
Andrew Snape.
Henery Lee.
Georg Fisher.
Richard Atkinson.
Henry Walsh.
Robart Rabie.
Thomas Parkinson.
Lawrence Parkinson.
Charles Cotton.
Henery Houlme.
Will'm Harrison.
Edmond Sykes.
John Clifton.
John Bradley.
Nicholas Madescoe.
Will'm Weaver.
Will'm Singleton.
James Yeats.
Thomas Charnock.
Olliver Charnock.
James Charnock.
John Charnock.
John Rowbothom.
John Corles.
Rog^{r} Banester.
Thomas Greaves.
Will'm Curwen.
James Curwen.
Henery Curwen.
Will'm Kitching.
James Sykes.

Barnaker q^{r}ter. I present this 16th day of March all and eu^{9}y the names and surnames of eu^{9}y pson within my q^{r}ter called Barnaker q^{r}ter, pte of the pish of Garstang, whoe haue taken the ptestacion, viz^{t}:

Francis Buckley.
John Busworth.
John Birchis.
Rog^{r} Briers.
John Orton.
Will'm Turner.

The names of all that haue taken the Protestation with in Claughtō. Thomas Swartbrecke, Churchwarden.

Robert Wilson.
William Ratley.
Thomas Clarkson.
Hennerie Michel.
William Parkinson,
Richard Simpson.
John Stursaker.
Alexander Maden.
Thomas Clarkson.
Robert Chipindall.
James Tomlingson.
John Browne.
Cristepher Caluert.
Robert Frant.
Humfrey Tompson.
Thomas Wilkinson.
James Fauler.
John Hodgkinson.
William Browne.
Edward Robinson.
John Starsaker de Cros.
Laurance Starsaker.
Edward Tompson.
John Goose de Mos^{9}.
Richard Goose de Mos^{9}.
William Clarkson.
John Pye.
Robert Houlme.
William Pikering.
Hennerie Wilkinson.
John Jamson.
Robert Benison.
John Adamson.
Robert Bladgburne.
John Stursaker de bridge.
Barnebie Stursaker.
Rich. Atkinson.
William Bond.
William Groves.
[3]
Peet^{r} Par.
John Lee.
Anthonie Cowsell.
Georg Holiday.
M^{r} Edward Tildsley.
Robert Bootson.
Rich. Simpson.

The names of all that hath not taken the Protestation.

Claghton.

Rich. Witingam.
John Anderton.
Will. Benson.
Tho. Walmsley.
Geo. Barnes.
Ja. Wilkinson.
M^{r}. Lee, Gent.
Heugh Heratage.

[3] Here occur, Tho. Whithead, Schoolmaster; Richard Harrison; James Clarkson; which were afterwards cancelled.

Heugh Barton.
Tho. Wittingam, Gener.
Tho. Allonson.
Will. Hadok.
Edward Hodgon.
Anto. Walker.
Joh. Walker.
Edward Walker.
Joh. Lee.
Joh. Bladyburne.
Ja. Walker.
Rich. Cottam.
Joh. Rowbotham.
Rob. Lowson.
Edward Lowson.
Tho. Parkinson.
Rob. Burne.
Rob. Parkinson.
Joh. Parkinson.
Will. Dudall.
Ja. Goose.
John Cerke.
Tho. France.
Yeemon Jenkinson.
Rob. Maple.
Rob. Garnall.
Tho. Caeplin.
Joh. Bredley.
Will. Wittingam.
Rich. Walker.
Will France.
James Artwright.
Thos. Dickinson.
Hene. Charnley.
Joh. Toping.
Tho. Bowmon.
Will. Jackson.
Tho. Coltam.
Nickolas Balard, Skooelmaster.
Hene. Walker.
Lawr. Arthwright.
Will. Arthwright.
Rich. Walmsley.
Barnard Cerbie.
James Glover.
Joh. Gurnall.
Will. Arthwright.
James Curan.
Robert Gaerner, Cunstable.
Will. Jackson.
Tho. Brooksbank.
Rob. Simpson.
Edward Snelsberie.
Edward Walmsley.
Joh. Poulton.
Joh. Showck.
Joh. Walker.
Tho. Parkinson.
George Hodgson.
Joh. Colton.
Joh. Piper.
Joh. Goose.
Joh. Waelmsley.
James Simpson.
Rich. Stanton.
Rich. Denie.
James Chipindall.
Edward Chipindall.
Rob. France.
Will. Arther.
Joh. Worsik.
Joh. Dickinson.
Rob. Chipindell.

The names of all that have not taken the Protestation.

Catterall.

Rich. Gooenson.
William Cottam.
William Waring.
John Spinor.
John Tontall, Sener.
Thomas Rithardson.
William Sanderson.
John Lee.
Antonie Pikeringe.
John Tomlingson.
William Rathmell.
Henerie Silkocke.
Larance Townley, Sener.
George Barns.
John Balinge.
Thomas Rithardson.
William Walker.
Goorge Duxberie.
Thomas Coltam.
Edward Swartbrecke.
James Swartbrecke.
Richard Goose.
Cristephor Tontall.
William Parke.
Thomas Parkinson.
James Cerbie.
Thomas Foxe.
Joh. Richardson.

Bilsborow.

Oliuer Coltam.
Huge Kighley.
Hennerie Caran.
Robert Balard.
Hennerie Walker.
Heuge Walker.
William Dolton.
William Maergison.
George Sallom.
John Anderton.
John Crooke.
Robert Browne.
John Duxberie.
Hennerie Holme.
Rob. Duxberie.

GARSTANG RUSHBEARING.

Until towards the middle of the seventeenth century the old annual festival of "rushbearing" was held here. On 26 September 1623, John Bell, Henry Knowle, Henry Walker and Richard Birches, the churchwardens of Garstang, were summoned to appear before the bishop on the charge of having warned the parishioners (under a penalty of ten groats a household) to bring rushes to the church on the Sunday, whereas St. James' day was the day of rushbearing appointed by the bishop; they had also

neglected to "decently flag the church," and had failed to provide bread and wine according to the canon.[4]

THE PIPER OF GARSTANG.

At a visitation before chancellor David Yate of Chester, a charge was made against John Baxter, "Pyper of Garstang," from which it appears that "he hath used to Pype uppon ye Saboth daie before Even songe," he, however, had been ordered to do so no more, but "the Judge hath tolerated ye said John to Pype and Plaie uppon Sundaies in ye Eveninge soe that hee begin not to Plaie before sixe of ye clocke."[5]

POPISH RECUSANTS AND PAPISTS WHO REGISTERED THEIR ESTATES IN 1716.[6]

John Brockholes of Claughton	value	£522	9	1½
„ „	„	7	6	8
Edward Harrison of Nether Wyresdale	„	19	8	0
Robert Wilson of Claughton.....	„	5	10	0
Laurence Cottam of Claughton	„	13	3	0
John Green of Claughton	„	23	0	0
Laurence Caton of Claughton	„	6	0	0
Agnes Green of Garstang	„	63	3	8
Thomas Cayton of Garstang.....	„	—	—	
Thomas Goose of Catterall	„	—	—	
Thomas Miller of Garstang	„	10	0	0
Thomas Barton of Claughton	„	—	—	
Richard Asker of Barnacre	„	20	0	0
Edward Dalton of Catterall	„	—	—	
William Arkwright of Claughton[7]	„	—	—	
Elizabeth Melling of Catterall	„	—	—	
Richard Richardson of Garstang	„	11	10	6
Margaret Cottam of Claughton	„	—	—	
James Baines of Claughton	„	—	—	

[4] Bridgeman's *Liber. Correctionis Cestr.* (see *Lancashire Chantries*, p. 200).

[5] Canon Raines' *Lancashire MSS.*, vol. xxii, p. 198.

[6] *Harl. MSS.*.

[7] There is a Claughton in Lonsdale, and in some cases it is difficult to be certain which place is intended.

ANCIENT WAYSIDE CROSSES.

In Garstang, as in most of the parishes in the north of Lancashire, the remains of many of these have been preserved.

In Claughton there is one near Shepherd hill, another near Langtrees, and a third close to Catterall house. Kirkland has two pedestals, one at Cross house, the other near the church. In Barnacre are also two pedestals, one near Cross house, and another not far from the end of Stake house lane; the latter is not on the road side.

The following confession of John Stirzaker and others, made before the bishop of Chester 25 July 1624,[8] furnishes an interesting example of one of the uses which these crosses were put to: "they were present and assistinge the rest of the companie for the carryinge of the corps of Thomas Bell of Garstange pish dec^d^ to the s^d^ church [Garstang] and that there were in the companie and consentinge to the settinge downe of the said corse att crosses and yielding obeysance to the same in superstitious manner as they went alonge and that they carryed or agreed therto the sayd corps by the church porche and afterwards it was buryed w^th^out the Mynisters ayd or any Prayers made att the buryall thereof"; the bishop's sentence was, that "the s^d^ parties should acknowledge their faulte in their accustomed apparel on the Sundaie next being att morning Prayer tyme as followeth, viz: Whereas wee, good people have assisted and helped to carry the corps of Thomas Bell deceased and have been present when the same was sett down at crosses and using much superstitious solemnitie and interring the same corps without Mynister or any Prayers to the evil example of others and contrarie to the laws of this Realm, thereby incurringe the danger of the lawe wee are heartily sorrie for our faulte and promise never to offend in the like beseechinge you to take example by this our puuishment to avoyde the lyke offence." The offenders were also ordered "to receive the holie and blessed communion

[8] Canon Raines' *Lancashire MSS.*, vol. xxii. p. 196.

at their owne parish Churche before the feast of St. Michael the Archangell next under the Mynister and Churchwardens hands sub pœna Excom."

There are people still living who remember seeing Catholic funeral processions pause and rest the coffin at the remains of the Cross near Cross house, in Kirkland.

Respecting this Cross there is a curious bit of folk lore: the stone socket in which the Cross originally stood formed a small basin, which, after a shower of rain, stood full of water; persons troubled with warts had only to wash their hands in this water, hold them up, and say, "go away," and the excrescences would gradually disappear.

The ancient market Cross in the town of Garstang was removed in 1754 (see p. 67).

REPUTED CENTENARIANS.

The following cases of extreme longevity have been recorded:

Elizabeth Storey of Garstang, died in 1762, aged 103.[9]

William Dickinson, mariner, died at Scorton 7 December 1807, aged 101.[10]

Ralph Green of Catterall, died 18 December 1855, aged 101 years.[11]

James Swarbrick of Nateby, died in 1790, aged 102 years.[12]

William Windress of Garstang, died in 1796, in his 110th year.[13]

QUADRUPLE BIRTH.

The Pilling church *Registers* contain an example of this rare occurrence: 29 March 1765, were baptized, "Ann, John, William, Alice, sons and daughters of William Sandham, all born at one birth."

[9] *Annual Register.*

[10] *Lancaster Records*, p. 35.

[11] Sketches of Local History, *Preston Guardian*, 16 March 1878.

[12] *Ibid.*, 30 March 1878.

[13] *Gentleman's Magazine*, September 1796.

The children only survived three weeks; the mother was buried at Pilling, she died 27 July 1800, aged 70. A tombstone in the churchyard records the fact that she was the mother of twelve children.

ALTERATION IN THE COURSE OF THE RIVER WYRE.

3 March 1821. James Sturzaker, aged 83, gave evidence to the effect that he was born near the "Malthill in Kirkland," and remembered the building of the wall at the "west of the steeple end" of Garstang church, which was built about 1751. He remembered "skirring[14] in old Wyer 100 times, and drawing thatch there, there was no need of a fence at the west end of the steeple, Wyer was a fense of itself"; he had heard his father say that the river was "beginning to run east of the church between and the vicarage house, and that he assisted to cut the present watercourse"; he further adds, that "the sycamore in the churchyard stood there long before" he knew anything, and that it was older than the trees at the steeple end, which he remembered being "very little ones."[15]

CRAPPENCROP.

By this name, from time immemorial, has been designated a large boulder stone which lies in a field about half a mile from the parish church; one tradition says that it turns round every time the church bells ring, whilst another adds that it was thrown from the church tower to its present site, which is said to be haunted.

QUAKERS.

The Society of Friends found some early converts in this parish, one of whom was John Moon of Carhouse, Garstang, who was the author of *The Ranter's Last Sermon*, 1654, and *The Revelation of Jesus Christ unto John Moone*, 1658.[16]

[14] *Skirring*, a local term for sliding. Shakespeare uses it in the sense of "gliding along smoothly."

[15] *MS.* in Church Chest.

[16] *The Lancashire Library*, p. 378, and *Lancashire Authors*, p. 81.

Besse, in his *Collection of the Sufferings of the People called Quakers*,[17] states that John Moon was imprisoned in Lancaster castle a whole winter, at the suit of Thomas Butler of Kirkland, for a sum of 6*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.*, for tithes, for which his "corn in the barn and his ground with all his household goods, not leaving him a bed to lie on," were seized by the bailiff. He died in Pennsylvania.

FULLING MILL IN THIRTEENTH CENTURY.

William de Lancastre granted to Richard de Botiller to hold by homage and service his fuller's mill in Garstang, with its site and pool. The deed was witnessed by Agnete de Lancastre, Gregory de Wymmerley and others[18] (see p. 5).

PILLING FEAST.

The church of Pilling is dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and in commemoration of its foundation an annual festival is held, commencing on the 1st Sunday in September. It was formerly made the occasion of much ale drinking, cake eating and dancing.

SPA WELL.

Near Woodacre hall, in a hollow, down which runs the stream from Grizedale waterworks, is a piece of masonry locally known as the Spa Well. It forms a square well, and in it the water is several feet deep, and is said to possess healing qualities.

[17] Pages 321, 326.
[18] Dodsworth *MSS.*, vol. liii, p. 162.

APPENDIX.

A.

"OM' &c. Joh. Romanus Archid. Richm. salut' in D'no noverit universitas vestra nos anime pietates et caritatis intuitu compacientes paupertati, Abb' et Conventus de Cockersand eorum jure considerato & plenius intellecto cum ordinacioni nostre comississent Eccl'de Gairstang, cum suis pertin, ipsam eis in proprios usus confirmasse habend sibi et successor suis imperpet.' in usus pauperum et hospitium et utilitatem domus ejusdem, salua vicaria per eos conferenda nobis et successoribus nostris vicarium presentando, eadem vicaria in hunc modum taxata viz ut vicarius nomine vicarie imperpet, habeat et recipiat omnimodas decimas tam majores quam minores et omnimodus proventus, quocumque nomine censeantur, tocius uille de Clacton ad quam una spectant Heyham Donnanesberg. Et ad ead. villa habetit cum pertinentiis vicarius omne obuenciones et oblaciones tam vivorum quam mortuum.

"Habetit etiam vicarius liberam communam suam in bosco de Gairstang et de Kirkelund cum medietate decima pannagii de Kirkelund. Preterea idem vicarius qui pro tempore fuerit imperpet, habebit et percipiit omne oblacioni tocius parochie de Gairstang spectantes ad tres solemnes festivitates singulis annis ad Natili ad Pascha et ad sollempne festum matricis Eccl'ie cum omnibus dicto vicario et capellano suo legatis denariis, missalibus t'temnalibus privatis benefiis et cum omnibus aliis consuetis et minutis obvencionibus debites ratione vigiliar mortuar et sponsolium. Dicto vero vicarius honeste faciet diuina celebrari in Eccl'iam de Gairstang et omnia ordinaria Archdeaconalia debita et consueta ad dictam Eccl'iam spectancia sustinebit.

"Idem vero vicarius singulis annis in villis suis supradictis colliget denar. B. Petri et de illis respondebit archid. loci pro

po'cione sua, sicut Alb. & Conv. respond 'bunt pro po'cione sua. Et sciend est quod dictus vicarius habebit unum mansam competentem, juxta cimeteriam dicte Eccl'iæ que vocatur Philoptoff. Habebit eciam unam bovatam terre in teritorio de Gairstang cum pertinem immunem a præstatione omnium decimar, tam major quam minor et unam mansium, cum prato ad eam spectante et cum omnibus aliis libertatibus et eisiamentis ad ipsam bovatam spectantibus, salvis eciam nobis et successoribus nostris causis[1] et denariis B. Petri integre sine diminacione in tota parochia Eccl'ie memorati.

"In cujus rei testimon. huic scripto sigillum nostrum opposuimus."[2]

B.

Agreement between the Abbot of Cockersand and the Prior of Lancaster.

"Universis &c. Abb. et Conv. de Cockersand et Prior Lanc. salut. Noverit universitas vestra ita amicabiliter convenisse inter nos de quadam contraversia decime mota inter nos sc. super decima albi animalium exeuntium a meta parochie de Gairstang in forestam d. Reg. proxim. adjacent, tali condicione quod si per annum vel per medietatem anni, vel per quartam partem anni ibidem continue pascant, dictus Prior medietat. decime albi sine contradicione percipiet. Si forte contingat quod animalia parochie prefate i'eri't pascuam prefatum ibidem commorancia p' mensam vel usque ad finem ebdomadar sex p' quantitate tanti temporis dictus Prior nullam ab ipsis animaliabus decimam capiet. Et ut ista compo rata permanent, &c."[3]

[1] In one copy (see p. 77) the word is "caulis."

[2] *Coucher Book* of Cockersand abbey, as quoted in Whitaker's *Richmondshire*, vol. ii, pp. 450–1.

[3] *Ibid.*, p. 454.

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The Thirty-fifth Report

OF THE

COUNCIL OF THE CHETHAM SOCIETY,

Read at the Annnal Meeting, held by permission of the Feoffees, in the Audit Room of Chetham's Hospital, on Tuesday, the 5th day of March, 1878.

THE first of the Publications for the year 1877–8, and Vol. 102 in the Chetham Series, is *Collectanea Anglo-Poetica, or a Bibliographical and Descriptive Catalogue of a portion of a Collection of early English Poetry* by the late Rev. Thomas Corser, M.A., F.S.A. Part 8. This continues the notices of authors and books from Jasper Heywood to the *Mirrour for Magistrates*, and includes, amongst other interesting names, John and Thomas Heywood, Thomas Jenner, Timothy Kendall, Christopher Lever, Thomas Lodge, Thomas May, and John Milton. It is scarcely necessary, as this work has been fully noticed in the previous reports, to make any observations in the present one on its merits or character, but the Council have much pleasure in stating that in all the communications they have received in reference to it, and they have been very numerous, it has been recognized as a work of sterling value and usefulness, and well worthy of the space it occupies, large though it is, in the Chetham series. It is expected that two more parts will fully suffice to carry on the notices from the manuscript material left by Mr. Corser to the end of the Alphabet.

The second of the Publications for the year 1877–8, and the 103rd in the Society's series, is *Inventories of Church Goods in the Parishes of Lancashire, taken by a Royal Commission in* 1552, *from the originals in the Record Office, London.* Edited, with an introduction and notes, by John Eglington Bailey, F.S.A. This, which may be considered as in some respects supplementary to that well appreciated addition to our Ecclesiastical annals, Canon Raines's *History of the Lancashire Chantries*, is an exceedingly interesting record, as it affords for the first time in a printed form an exact account of the plate, vestments, and other articles of a personal nature, the value of which it would be difficult to estimate, which at the execution

of the commissiou from king Edward VI., in 1552, were to be found in the various churches, chapels and religious edifices in Lancashire, and formed the subject of this enquiry, as well as of much subsequent waste, spoliation and embezzlement, as the pages of the Ecclesiastical historians have sufficiently testified. The members are greatly indebted to the able Editor for the labour he has bestowed in the preparation of this volume, and for the large and liberal measure of illustration which his researches in all available channels have elicited and afforded, and which have added greatly to the attraction of the work.

The third publication for the year, and the 104th in the Chetham series, comprizes two distinct contributions from the same Editor, Canon Raines, namely, (1.) *The Rent Roll of Sir John Towneley of Towneley, Knight*, for Burnley, Ightenhill, &c., in the County Palatine of Lancaster, A.D. 1535–6. With an introduction and notes. (2.) *Langley of Prestwich:* An Autobiographical Fragment of the time of James I, with a Catalogue of the Rectors of the Parish, from 1316–1632. Of Canon Raines's extraordinary affluence of information regarding Lancashire Family History, it would be difficult to produce a better specimen than is afforded by the first of these articles, in which an apparently barren and unpromising roll of tenants names becomes, in his hands, instinct with life and the vehicle of many singularly curious and important facts and pictures of social manners from the communication of the rich stores over which he has such perfect command. Sir John Towneley was one of the most remarkable of that ancient line, the very name of which, Towneley of Towneley, Dr. Whitaker said always sounded in his ears like music, and Canon Raines has given us a carefully executed portrait of him which every one will be glad to see added to the Lancashire Historic Gallery. It is to be regretted that the Autobiography of Langley of Prestwich is only a fragment, but it is characteristic, not merely of the individual, but of the period and deserved preservation. It has afforded an opportunity for the Editor to enrich the Rectorial List of Prestwich with the names of a whole nest of rectors undreamed of by previous historians.

Of these three publications the first has already been issued, and the second and third will, it is expected, be ready for delivery in the course of the present month or the early part of April.

All the works in the list of future publications which follows are either in progress of printing or arrangements have been made which will secure their appearance at no distant period.

1. *The Visitation of Lancashire and a part of Cheshire, made in the Twenty-fourth year of the reign of King Henry VIII*, A.D. 1533. Edited by WILLIAM LANGTON, Esq. Second and concluding Part.

2. *Collectanea Anglo-Poetica.* Tenth and concluding part. Edited from the *MSS.* of the late Rev. T. CORSER, M.A., F.S.A., by the PRESIDENT of the Chetham Society.

3. *Biographical Collections regarding Humphrey Chetham and his family.* By Canon RAINES, F.S.A.

4. *Worthington's Diary*, vol. 2, part 2, which concludes the work. Edited by the PRESIDENT of the Chetham Society.

5. *History of the Parish of Garstang.* By Lieut.-Col. FISHWICK, F.S.A.

6. *Minutes of the Proceedings*, 1646–1660, *of the first (Presbyterian) classis in the County Palatine of Lancaster*, containing the Parishes of Manchester, Prestwich, Oldham, Flixton, Eccles, Ashton-under-Lyne, &c. Edited by J. E. BAILEY, F.S.A., in two vols.

7. *Correspondence of Nathan Walworth and Peter Seddon of Outwood, and other Documents and Papers in relation to the building of Ringley Chapel.* Edited by JOHN S. FLETCHER. Esq.

8. *Two Compoti of Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln*, of the date of 30th January, 1297, respecting his lands in Lancashire and Cheshire. Edited by WILLIAM LANGTON, Esq.

9. *Chetham Miscellanies*, vol. 6.

General Index to 31 and following volumes.

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	Balance brought forward March 1st 1877.	256	7	2
		£555	9	4

		£	s.	d.
1877.				
May 5	C. Simms & Co.:			
	Vol. 100. £143 5 0			
	General Printing, &c. 5 0 10			
		148	5	10
July 4	County Fire Office	3	15	0
,, 27	Books bought, per Mr. Crossley	5	12	0
Aug. 16	C. Simms & Co.:			
	Vol. 101. £135 16 5			
	General Printing, &c. 6 7 9			
		142	4	2
Nov. 8	R. Langton, Engraving	10	18	0
1878.				
Feb. 16	C. Simms & Co.:			
	Vol. 102. £142 11 0			
	General Printing, &c. 6 16 9			
		149	7	9

Examined and found correct, 27 *March*, 1878.

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		£	s.	d.
		£460	2	9
Feby. 28	Balance in the Bank	95	6	7
		£555	9	4

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